The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,045—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MAKERS AWARDED
57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS
for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. S. "VICTORIA."

BAGGAGE belonging to Passengers by the s. s. "VICTORIA." should be SENT to the VICTORIA DOCK not later than 11 A.M., on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, or to the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD, Mazagon, before 9 A.M., on the 6th idem.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	13th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	750	R. Harvey	20th ,,
				Friday.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	26th May.
B.L. SUTLEJ	4189	800	W. D. G. Worcester	2nd June.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Moule	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon at the previous day.

While the Steamers leave on Saturday a Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

17th May. 14th June.
31st ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th March, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st June 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	9th May 1893.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
VINDOBONA	L. Lemessich	4,280	350	23rd May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	20th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies Thirty Hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, April 5, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
4th May, 30th May, and 27th June.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th May.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 13, 1893

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident and Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 10th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 7th May, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI via KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 6th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on the 4th May, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS by all routes sold at current rates.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer, "CITY of VENICE," 3,207 Tons, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about 10th May. The Cabins are on deck amid-ships, and each contains two berths. Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried.

This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th April, 1893.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

THE WORLD'S FAIR. | CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

OUTFITS
FOR THE TRIP, SEA OR LAND.
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. | "THE NOTED TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS."

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE,
No. 8, COLABA CAUSEWAY,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstretics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF Rs. 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
No. 8, Colaba Causeway, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,

POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.

Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash; Rs. 6-8 Credit.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash; Rs. 4-8 Credit.
Per case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.
,, 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24-10.

AGENTS FOR BECK'S PILSENER BEER,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHILLIPS' PETROLEUM HAIR WASH

is unequalled as a Hair Dresser, Preserver, and Producer; it causes the Hair to grow on bald spots by nourishing and vitalizing the capillaries. Its perfume is exquisite in fragrance, the Petroleum being first refined and its odour overcome.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

. ☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
EXTRA FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
"NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.
TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.
TURKISH, in ½ lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.
CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WHISKY IN JARS.
"BACHELOR'S JARS."

Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the best Scotch Whisky. Send to the Godown to be refilled.

PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on return.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels, without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR.
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made by nice English Girls, not in the Slums of Cairo, and therefore retain their natural fragrance.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL CIGARETTES

Are made of unrivalled Tobacco, are covered with the finest and Purest Rice Paper, and smoke cool and dreamy! to the end.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

HANBURY'S IODISED SARSAPARILLA

reduces chronic inflammation and swellings, cures Rheumatism, Glandular Enlargements, and Scorbutic affections. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle.

SOLE MAKERS;
PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REPEATING WATCHES.

THE following is a List of a few of the Large Stock of REPEATING WATCHES the Company have on hand. They are of Reliable Quality and Warranted to last a life-time:—

		Rs.
I.	Open-faced Lady's ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, winding with key	150
II.	Silver open-faced ¼ Repeater Watch, with visible works, plain back, large and strong	155
III.	Open-faced Gent's ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, gold dial, winding with key, plain back, suitable for a Monogram or Crest	220
IV.	Hunting ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, Lady's size, Lever movement, handsome silver Dial and Case, beautifully chased	300
V.	Open-faced Gold Quarter Repeater, striking on bell (old fashioned)	300
VI.	Hunting lever ¼ Repeater with Calendar, handsomely chased	450
VII.	Do. do. do. do.	475
VIII.	Crystal faced ¼ Repeater Keyless Lever Watch, Lady's size	480
IX.	Silver-Crystal faced Keyless Lever Minute Repeater Watch, of specially high class make	500
X.	Hunting Keyless Lever ¼ Repeater Gold Watch, with Automatic Sculptor	575
XI.	Crystal-faced Keyless Lever, half quarter, Repeater Engine, turned Gold Case, best make	750
XII.	Same Watch in heavy Hunting Case	825
XIII.	Hunter Keyless Lever Minute Repeating Gold Watch of best make	975
XIV.	Hunter Keyless Lever Quarter Repeater and Independent Seconds Gold Watch in chased massive Case	1,400
XV.	Hunting, half Chronometer and Minute Repeating Watch, by Dent, in heavy richly chased Case, handsome Silver Dial	1,500
XVI.	Hunting Keyless Lever half-quarter Repeater, set with over 250 Diamonds, in specially heavy Gold Case	1,800
XVII.	Hunting Keyless Lever quarter Repeating Gold Watch, with Chronograph and perpetual Calendar, Chased Case	2,450
XVIII.	Hunting Keyless Lever Minute Repeating Gold Watch, studded with Diamonds.	5,000

N.B.—All Watches are supplied in handsome Case with Spare Glass and Mainspring, also a WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay, also at Poona.

ORRISALINE FLUID DENTIFRICE,

Detergent and Antiseptic. It checks the formation of Tartar, strengthens the Gums, renders the Teeth Pearly White, and imparts a delicate fragrance to the Breath. Price Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., {CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,} BOMBAY & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Our Shirts are 50 per cent. CHEAPER than those of any other firm in Western India We GUARANTEE SATISFACTION in FIT and FINISH.

A Quality	Rs. 20-0 per dozen.	A STRONG, ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, suitable for wearing under Uniform or for Office wear.
B Quality	Rs. 26-8 ,,	A SUPERIOR ALL LONG CLOTH SHIRT, a serviceable and useful quality for Office wear.
G Quality	Rs. 29-8 ,,	A USEFUL LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT of a durable description for general wear.
C Quality	Rs. 32-0 ,,	A SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of a fine and durable long cloth with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
H Quality	Rs. 40-0 ,,	An EXTRA FINE LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, with superior Linen Fronts and cuffs, a light garment, specially recommended for dress wear during the hot weather.
D Quality	Rs. 45-8 ,,	A VERY SUPERIOR LONG CLOTH AND LINEN SHIRT, composed of an excellent long cloth and very fine linen.
E Quality	Rs. 35-8 ,,	A PRINTED CAMBRIC SHIRT, made from a superior French Cambric and in the most Gentlemanly designs.
F Quality	Rs. 35-8 ,,	A USEFUL OXFORD SHIRT, composed of superior and soft material in good patterns.

SHIRTS REQUIRED WITH COLLARS ATTACHED ARE CHARGED EXTRA.

MEASURES REQUIRED, size of Collar worn, Chest, Length of Shirt at Back and from Centre of the Back to the end of Cuff with Arm bent, OR A GOOD FITTING PATTERN SHIRT.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.

	Rs.	a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5	0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5	12

FIRST QUALITY.

	Rs.	a.
No 7 Small, for Ladies	3	8
,, 5 Medium	4	0
,, 4 Large	4	12
,, 6 Largest	5	8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL
IS REMOVED TO ALBERT HALL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
NEAR THE NEW BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

THIS HOTEL, WHICH HAS MAINTAINED ITS STANDING IN Bombay for over a QUARTER of a CENTURY, has now been REMOVED to more Commodious, Airy, and Suitable Quarters.

THE PREMISES, THE ALBERT HALL, near Victoria Gardens, are Upper-storied, and are fitted up and furnished tastefully.

THE PROPRIETOR recommends it to all those who require perfect rest, and Visitors will find all the advantages of a Private Residence, combined with all the comforts and conveniences of a First-class Hotel.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS are made for Families and Regular Boarders.

Stabling Carriages, Lawn Tennis, and Flower Garden.

For terms apply to the PROPRIETOR.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months……Rs. 26
Six Months……,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કુ૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTOR..........MR. HARRY STANLEY.

REMEMBER, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

HARRY STANLEY'S
BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 4TH MAY.
GRAND NAVAL COMMAND NIGHT,
Under the Distinguished Patronage, and Immediate Presence of H. E. Rear Admiral W. R. KENNEDY and Officers of Her Majesty's Imperial Fleet,
When will be Produced
The New Burlesque Extravaganza, in 3 Acts, entitled,
"THE NAULAKHA"
OR
THE GLORY OF THE EAST,
Specially written for the Company by L. A. MASSA, Esqr.
SCALE OF SPLENDOUR,
The Entirely New and Gorgeous Scenery, by Prof. O. Ghilardi.
Graceful Eastern Ballet, The Nautch Tarantelle and Marches, THE MUSIC, embracing the latest and most Popular London Novelties.
IN FACT, THE WHOLE WILL COMBINE TO FORM A Spectacle never equalled in the Annals of Indian Dramatic Art.

SATURDAY.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST OUR GRAND VARIETIES.

PRICES:—Stalls or Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Military in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats. Box Plan at The STAR TOBACCO Co., Meadows Street, Where Tickets for all parts of the House can be had.

Box Office open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. T. EMPSON, Manager.

EVE'S FLORAL BOWER.

EVERY EVENING
FROM 7 TILL 10 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION: EIGHT ANNAS.

FOR SALE.

EVE'S BOWER, complete with all Fittings, Mirrors, &c., worth the attention of Rajahs, Native Gentlemen and others. For particulars apply to the Attendants.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between us the undersigned DOSSABHOY RUSTOMJEE MOTIWALLA and DINSHAW PESTONJEE BATHA, carrying on Business as Piece-Goods Merchants at the Lakhmidass Khimjee Cloth Market under the style or firm of DOSSABHOY, DINSHAW and Co., has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent—Dated this 3rd Day of May 1893.

DOSSABHOY RUSTOMJEE MOTIWALLA,
DINSHAW PESTONJEE BATHA.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the construction of a proposed new GYMNASIUM in the compound of the Goculdass Tejpal High School in Dady Agyari Street, Kalbadevi Road, up to next MONDAY, the 8th instant.

Plans can be seen and other particulars obtained from the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

BARJORJI & NUSSERVANJI J. SANJANA,
Ms. S.A.,
Architects.

Office No. 9, Green Street, opposite Bank of Bombay.

NOTIFICATION.

HOLDERS of LAND in the TOWN and ISLAND of Bombay are hereby requested TO PAY into the Bombay Collector's Office, in the Town Custom House, the GROUND RENT for 1892-93 in respect of Land held by them immediately after it becomes due. Failing which the Rent will be recovered under Section 13 of Bombay Act II of 1876 by attachment and sale of their properties.

N.B.—No payments will be received after 2-30 P.M. on all Week days except Saturday, and 12-30 P.M., on Saturday.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Assistant Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Town Custom House, 13th April 1893.

MARBLE AND TILES.

THE Undersigned keep in STOCK FOR SALE and IMPORT MARBLE in Blocks and Slabs and CAMPBELL Tiles of various Patterns suitable for Floors, Walls, and Furniture.

For Prices and Designs Apply to

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TEMPORARY CURTAILMENT OF WATER-SUPPLY IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st instant and 1st June the Water-Supply in the Districts named below will be given from 5 to 9 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. only. The reason for this curtailment is the necessity for reducing the quantity of sewage discharged into the drains and sewers during the period when the connection of the Main Sewer with the new Pumping Engines at Love Grove is to be effected. The Districts affected will be Fort (North and South), Esplanade and the whole of the City within the following boundaries:—

South Carnac Road and Marine Street to the Sea.

East G. I. P. Railway to Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, Mount and Ghorapdeo Roads.

North Sewri, Kalachowki, Arthur and Clerk Roads.

West Clerk, Tardeo, and Gamdevi Roads and the Sea from Wilson College to Marine Lines.

All persons within the districts affected are recommended to make provision for storing an adequate supply of water for the day and night during the hours and on the days above specified.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 3rd May, 1893.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne...........	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 10th May, 1893, at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of—

(1).—Adopting Rules drawn up by the Committee for the Election of a Representative of the Chamber to be proposed to H. E. the Governor for nomination to the Legislative Council.

(2).—To amend Clauses 1 and 12 of Rule VII regarding the constitution of the Committee.

(3).—To alter Rule 11 regarding the Election of Members of the Chamber.

And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 1st May, 1893.

THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May., 1893, at 4 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Liquidators' Report and the final Audited Balance Sheet from 3rd February, 1887, to 31st March, 1893, made up in pursuance of Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and showing the manner in which the Winding-up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of.

2. To transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Liquidators,
For the Gordon Mills, Ld., (In Liquidation.)
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.

Bombay, 19th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH-TWINE, CANDLES, KEROSINE and COCOANUT OIL for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the Undersigned on FRIDAY, the 12th May, 1893, at 12 Noon.

Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500 which amount will be forfeited in case the party whose tender is accepted should refuse to fulfill the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by this Department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Samples of the Articles to be supplied and the form of Tender can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, Dated 11th April, 1893.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of GEORGE ALEXANDER BALLARD, of the Madras Civil Service, formerly residing at 8, Earl's Court Square, South Kensington, but late of Philipburn, Selkirk, Scotland, European deceased (who died at Philipburn aforesaid on or about the 8th day of August, 1892, and Letters of Administration with copies of his Will and Codicils thereto annexed of whose property and credits were on the 7th day of April, 1893, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to RICHARD SNEADE BROWN and CHARLES FORBES MOIR, of Bombay, the constituted Attorneys of JULIA MARY BALLARD, widow, the Relict, the sole Executrix named in the said Will, for her use and benefit and limited until she should obtain Probate to be granted to her to have effect throughout the whole of British India) are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for such administrators on their behalf at their office, No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses, and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 25th day of May, 1893, as after that date the said Administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said Julia Mary Ballard, as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated the 12th day of April, 1893.

BROWN and MOIR,
Administrators' Solicitors.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

1. THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 (one) P.M. Gun-Fire, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1893, sealed TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required by the Company during the ten months ending 31st March, 1894, supplies to commence from 1st June 1893.

2.—Forms of Tender giving particulars of approximate requirements for delivery at Parel Depot, Bombay, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained from the 1st proximo, on application to the Store-keeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Store-keeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rupees (2) Two each form, at either of which offices sample may be seen.

3.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery for B. B. and C. I., including R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees Five Hundred in Currency Notes. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

5.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office: Parel, 19th April, 1893.

FOR SALE.

TINNEVELLY CHANK FISHERY.

FOR SALE, by tender for whole or by lots of 10,000, about 3 lacks of CHANK SHELLS; for all particulars apply to "the SUPERINTENDENT, Pearl and Chank Fisheries, Tuticorin.

G. S. FORBES,
Collector.

Tinnevelly, 22nd April, 1893.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT CALCUTTA

On or about THURSDAY, 1st JUNE, 1893,
THE SCREW STEAMER JAPAN,
Built in 1872, by C. Mitchell and Son, Low Walker-on-Tyne, Newcastle.
Engines by Mandslay Son and Feild, London.
New Boilers were given in 1880.

Gross Register	2340·48	Tons.
Nett Register	1865·03	Tons.
Length	336·0	feet.
Breadth	37·4	feet.
Depth	27·2	feet.

Delivery at Calcutta. For further particulars apply to

APCAR & Co.,
Calcutta.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
SELLING OFF!!!

CLEARANCE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK AT REDUCED RATES, of Indian Curious, &c., suitable for presentation at Home to make room for New Stock.

HURJIMULL & CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS, &c.,
Rampart Row and Meadows Street, Bombay.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

"JUST ARRIVED, Per s. s. "CHYEBASSA," a Bran New English light and stylish Canoe-shaped Landau with Patent head, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury."

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windovers with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

"Also New and Second-hand household furniture of the newest Pattern."

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

STEEL BOILERS,

LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.
NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—

30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star	....	Rs. 32 per doz.
Two „	Liqueur	„ 34 „
Three „	do.	„ 36 „
Five „	do.	„ 40 „
Five „	Special do.	„ 42 „

OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star	....	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three „	....	„ 30 „

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of shoeing is done.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

(Walking, Riding, Driving, Hunting, Shooting, &c.)

INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS'
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,200,000

LOW RATES. LIBERAL TERMS. LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to Insure Europeans resident in India.

For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality, Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., [illegible], High Holborn, London.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAY ENJOY

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	„ „	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3½	„ „	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS...........................	4	„ „	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS...........................	3	„ „	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

**PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.**
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL..................	„	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

I.
IF YOU WANT
The simplest and best form of investment policy which is issued by any company,

II.
IF YOU WANT
Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

III.
IF YOU WANT
Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

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IF YOU WANT
The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

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IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT
A NON-FORFEITING
"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
IN THE
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

For information Apply to
ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to..........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
„ 1880 ....£833,078
„ 1885 ....£966,107
„ 1891 ....£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,994,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 ....£[illegible]
1886 ....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,868

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A
Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	„	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	„	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	„	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	„	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	„	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

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BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.......................£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—

3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ „ „ „ 4 „
4 „ „ „ 6 „
4½ „ „ „ 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,00
Reserve Fund...................................$ 36,00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFIC IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAM
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Des tion of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial pl in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a We contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, ports, and other Commercial News. Subscription R per year.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. 25	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	9 pr. ct.	1,090
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all		940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	208
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	800	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1080
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	180	100	ex div 2	80 w d
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	159
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	3,600	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	115
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	315
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	96
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	3,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	215
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	82
[illegible] Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	260	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	10
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	200	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	895
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	62
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½ Exd

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Re.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	915 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil. 40	320
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	580	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	800	200	200	16	120 220
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all		240
Colaba	508	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd 130	1,350
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...		125
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	1,000
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	110
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	282½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	585
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv.	410
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	100	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250		35 75	200 235
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	...	850-55
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	800	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	480 xd
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	300
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,055xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	590
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	640xd
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	405
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	400
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	730
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3.	690xd
Hingunghat Mill	760	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,080xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	860
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205xd
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	710
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.5
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	145	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	985
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,500
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	505
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,600
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	150
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,850
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 80	950xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	590
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	315
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1 000	20	320
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	470
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	551
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	800
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	870
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26
China Leaf	"	25-12 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-4 "
Do. do. new	"	25-2 "
Australia do.	"	25-11
Bombay do.	"	25-10
English Sovereigns	"	16-2
Do. Dragons	"	16-1
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	108-8
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11
Carolus Dollars	"	236 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223
Five-Francs	"	221

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Cricketers, Novelty Theatre, in honour of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, 5-30 p.m.
Football Match, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society Shareholders' Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Stanley's Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre.
Eve's Floral Bower.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Isleworth arrived yesterday from Cochin.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Karagola sailed yesterday for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sutherland and Sabarmati left the dock yesterday.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—His Excellency Admiral Kennedy and Officers will be present at the performance of "Naulakha," this evening, at the Gaiety Theatre.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By the kind permission of H. E. the Admiral, Captain Giffard and Officers, the string Band of H. M. S. Boadicea will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next, the 8th instant.

A FALL FROM A TREE.—A Hindoo boy, named Dhugdoo Natha, aged nine years, was, on Tuesday last, admitted into the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of his right arm, said to have been caused by a fall from a tree at Wootgott.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—On Tuesday last, Marootee Satwaji, a labourer, aged thirty years, employed in a godown, at Lower Colaba, was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a fracture of his left foot caused by a bale of cotton falling upon him. He has been detained in the hospital for treatment.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD A SHIP.—Yesterday evening, a dock labourer, named Kadar Bux, aged thirty-seven years, while working on board a steamer fell into the hold of the vessel and fractured his right thigh, and also sustained other serious injuries to his body. He was immediately removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a Mahomedan lad, named Abdool Hoosain Moola Kadar, aged nine years, while passing along the road, near Bori Bunder, was knocked down, and run over by a victoria belonging to Mr. Briggs; and sustained serious injuries which necessitated his immediate removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is detained.

A FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, an alarm of fire was raised in a chawl, at Falkland Road, and when Superintendent McDermott, with his assistant inspector and the fire brigade, reached the scene, it was found that the alarm was false. From an enquiry made by the police it was ascertained that one John Kranpa, residing on the first floor of a chawl, owned by Panachand Maneckchand, had poured some kerosine oil on some coal, and set fire to it for the purpose of making tea, and this had caused a blaze and some smoke. The neighbours noting the smoke raised the alarm of fire.

FUND FOR PERSECUTED JEWS IN RUSSIA.—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 521; The Beni-Israelites of Thana, Rs. 100; Messrs. David Solomon and Brothers, Rs. 30; Mr. Isaac Aaron Bhastekar, Rs. 25; Mr. Aaron Reuben Pezarkar, 25; Collections made by Mr. Isaac David Wakoolkar, Rs. 16; Subedar Major Ezekiel Haeem, 23rd Regiment, Mr. Samuel Solomon Mazgawkar, and Mr. Shalome Samuel Nowgavkar, each Rs. 10; Messrs. Aaron Ezekiel Kamptee, Messrs. Joseph Abraham Tulkar, A.B., and Dr. Judah Daniel, 23rd Regiment, each Rs. 5; sums under Rs. 5, Rs. 139-6;—total amount collected, Rs. 906-6-6.

THE NAPIER FOUNDRY, LIMITED.—At a general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, convened at the instance of the liquidator of the company, at its registered office, at Falkland Road, the following resolutions were passed, Mr. R. H. Bateson presiding:—Proposed by Mr. Bateson, and seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Bejonjee, that the account submitted to this meeting by the liquidator and showing the manner in which the winding up of this company has been conducted, and the property of the company disposed of be received and adopted. Proposed by Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee, and seconded by Mr. Bateson, that the books, accounts, and documents of the company, and of the liquidator thereof be retained by the liquidator until the dissolution of the company and thereafter be handed over by him to the purchaser of the company property.

DEATH BY SUICIDE.—An inquest was held at the old Nagpada, yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of a Mahomedan, named Shaik Abdool Raiman Shaik Ali. The deceased, who was sixty years old, was a hawker of spectacles and soaps, and was suffering from asthma. He was unable to go out of his house, and could not sleep for the whole night. He often said that he was tired of illness and would destroy himself. On Monday last, at about 5-30 a.m., he went to a window of his room on the first floor, and jumped out of it. He fell into a sweeper's passage, and died in a minute. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by injuries received by his having jumped out of the window of the first storey of his house into the sweeper's gully.

THEFT BY A MENDICANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, Janardhan Vasoodev, a mendicant, was charged with theft of a brass pot and sundry articles of wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 12-11-6, the property of one Keshev Vithal, a peon employed in the Bombay Municipality, living at Mahim. On the night of the 28th ultimo the accused climbed over the partition of the chawl occupied by the complainant, and entered his room and stole the abovementioned property. Two days previous the accused was found lying asleep in a room adjoining the complainant's, when he was turned out of the place. On the night of the 28th ultimo the accused was arrested at Coorla by the Thana Police, when the stolen property was found in his possession. He was brought down to Bombay, and the complainant identified the articles. The accused in his defence said that he had bought the articles from the bazaar, but could not produce any witness. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to three months' hard labour.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—About 12-30 p.m., on Tuesday last, a portion of the roof of a three-storied house, situated at Nagdavy Street, under repairs and partial reconstruction, fell in, causing injury to four persons, who were engaged at the work. The house formerly belonged to two sisters, named Rajoobee and Noorbee, but in November last, they transferred the property to the trustees of the Kassiwada Musjid for charitable purposes. The trustees commenced repairing the house, which had been vacant for some time. On the 17th April last a notice was served by the Municipality to the trustees, directing the front walls, some beams and the top floor to be pulled down. The four injured persons were engaged with others to remove the old beams, when a portion of the north wall gave way, dislodging a post and causing the fall of the unsupported portion of the roof. The work was under the supervision of a Mahomedan mistry, named Hasson Mahomed, but there does not appear to have been any negligence on his part. The four injured persons were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, out of which three were detained for treatment, while the fourth person was discharged shortly after his admission. The Engineering Department of the Municipality were informed at once of the occurrence and shortly afterwards they visited the house.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, I. Arnold appeared before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of cheating and criminal breach of trust in respect of goods, valued at Rs. 701-4, entrusted to him by Mr. C. A. Cuttriss, watch-maker and jeweller, carrying on business, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, for sale on commission. Mr. Sealy, Pleader, appeared for the complainant. Mr. D'Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant was examined by Mr. Sealy, and his evidence bore out the facts embodied in the information filed in the Court, the substance of which has already appeared in our last issue. Mr. D'Souza cross-examined the complainant, who produced the deed of agreement passed between him and the accused. One of the condition of the agreement was that the accused was to pay the value of the articles as soon as they were sold, or to return them to the complainant, on demand, in good condition. The complainant said that the condition was written at the same time the other conditions in the agreement were written. The same condition was not entered in a copy of the agreement given to the accused. After the complainant's cross-examination had been finished, Mr. Sealy called some further evidence, after which Mr. De'Souza addressed the Court and pointed out that the complainant had failed to establish any case against the accused, who had in no way acted dishonestly. The ownership of the goods had been transferred to the accused, who had not been guilty of any criminal intention. The Magistrate said that there was no *prima facie* case made out against the accused, who was, therefore, discharged.

GYMNASTIC RIVALRY AND ITS RESULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Savalia Govind, Mahadoo Pandoo, Narayen Pandoo, and Bhaw Gunpat were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to Ameerkhan Shaik Rasool, Shaik Adam Heptoola, and Dadoo Madar, all residing at Curry Road. It appears from the evidence produced before the Court, that about 8-30 p.m., on the 19th ultimo, while the complainants, on their way home from work, were passing the Curry Road Railway Station, the accused set on them, and belaboured them with sticks. The first complainant received four wounds on the head and nine on his back, the second got two on his head and five on the back, while the third received one on the head and several injuries on his back. They were all taken to the J J. Hospital, where their wounds were dressed, and they were discharged. From enquiries made by the police it was subsequently found out that there had been a rivalry going on between one Gunpat and the first accused who were both keepers of gymnasiums, which Savalia refused to amalgamate into one. On the day in question Gunpat was walking in front of the three complainants, and the accused, thinking that Gunput had brought those people to beat them, assaulted the complainants with sticks. Mr. Velinker and Mr. Chaubal defended the accused. His Worship saw no reason to doubt the evidence given by the complainants and their witnesses, and sentenced each of the accused to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE PARSI ANTI-DOWRY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of Parsi ladies and gentlemen was held, under the auspices of the Parsi Anti-Dowry Association, on Sunday afternoon, at the Framji Cowasji Institute. On the motion of Shams-ul-Ulma Dustur Peshotan Mr. Framji Dinshawji Petit was voted to the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read by Mr. R. B. Paymaster and confirmed, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, one of the honorary secretaries, read the report of the provisional committee, which accompanied the draft rules framed by it. The rules and regulations of the association were then discussed, by the members, Dastur Peshotan, Messrs. Rustom Bomanshaw Vakil, Sorabji K. Khambata, K. N. Kabraji, and others having taken part in the discussion.

Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabraji then proposed the adoption of the committee's report and the amended rules in a long and impressive speech. He justified the Gujerati designation of the association, which means "Society for the Preservation of the Sanctity of Parsi Marriages" by dilating on the work which the association had in view with regard not only to the checking of the pernicious custom of Parsi bridegrooms selling themselves for money to their brides but also to other concomitant evils. He was against extorting pledges from the members, but would leave the reform to the collective wisdom of the community which only required to be impressed with the knowledge that the custom was an evil, not to say a wicked one. They should try to influence public opinion by constantly agitating the question by means of lectures, sermons, tracts, and lastly, the funds permitting, by starting a newspaper specially devoted to their cause. With the views of securing the co-operation of several members of each family a nominal minimum subscription of one rupee per annum was levied on the members. Mr. Kabraji was against calling the aid of the legislature to stamp out the evil, but would recommend the association to work on the lines of the Parsi Laws Association, of which the late Messrs. S. S. Bengali and Naoroji Furdoonji were the principal workers. The Association that was founded that evening was, as it were a matrimonial parliament, which would lay down the laws for itself.

Shams-ul-ulma Dastur Saheb Peshotan, in seconding the proposition, on the strength of the Parsi scripture condemned the laying of any artificial barriers to marriage as the youths of his community were laying in the shape of demanding thousands as dowry. He inveighed against the custom from the moral and religious point of view, and expressed his opinion that the association would be able to do much good in the direction contemplated.

Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, in moving the appointment of the general committee, remarked that as the work of the association was intended to influence a community—at least, its major portion—the guiding committee must represent all ranks and classes of members. He then read the names of the members of the proposed committee, which was to be composed of sixty members. The names of the office-bearers are as follows:—Mr. Framji Dinshawji Petit (president); Dasturs Peshotan and Jamaspji and Messrs. Rustom Nanabhoy Behramji, Jijibhoy Sorabji Framji Patel, and K. N. Kabraji (vice-presidents); Mr. Sorabji E. Warden (honorary treasurer); and Messrs Pallonji Barjorji Desai and Rastam Barjorji Pay Master (honorary secretaries).

Erwad Jivanji Jamshedji Mody, in seconding the proposition, gave a sad picture of the evil as it now prevails, and justified the *raison d'etre* of the Association by advancing numerous cogent arguments.

On the proposal of Mr. Pestonji Byramji Dantra, seconded by Mr. Sorabji K. Khambatta, a special vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. K. N. Kabraji for his exertions in founding the association. Mrs. Kaikhosru Irani, a granddaughter of the late Mr. Pestonji Hormusji Cama, C.I.E., in a neat and appropriate speech thanked Mr. Kabraji on behalf of the Parsi womankind for his services to them.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Professor Kharshedji Kateli. In seconding the proposition Mr. Kabraji informed the members of the sympathy which Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit had with their cause, and commended the good-will of the revered Baronet which prompted him to ask his son, the chairman, to represent him in the active work of the association.

On behalf of the lady members, Mrs. Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Wadia warmly thanked Mr. Petit for lending his influencial support to the association. After the chairman had responded to the vote in suitable terms the meeting dispersed.

THE CHARGES AGAINST ARCHDEACON NOYES.

THE trial of Archdeacon Noyes on extraordinary charges preferred against him by some soldiers of the garrison in Mandalay began on the 29th April. Mr. Lowis opened the case in a long and able speech. He said that the charge was not a criminal one coming within the Penal Code. He did not propose to ask the Court to find anything necessarily coming within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code. What the act charged against the Archdeacon were embracing and kissing the men mentioned and otherwise behaving towards them most indecorously. If the evidence is believed, there can be no doubt as to the indecorous nature of these acts which have extended over a considerable period.

The first witness, Private Bishop, was in the box from twelve to six o'clock. He deposed that on three distinct occasions the Archdeacon had behaved improperly towards him. In February, 1891, he was orderly to the Archdeacon, who was in the habit of giving him notes to take out. The Archdeacon held his hand while he placed his own left hand on witness's shoulder, drew him towards him, kissed him several times on face and neck, talking all the while on religious matters. The same thing was repeated in October and again in December. The witness, in further describing the acts, said, "Archdeacon Noyes kept kissing me the same as one would kiss and cuddle a woman." In the course of a severe cross-examination by Mr. Swinhoe, the witness's replies on the same points were very unsatisfactory. He admitted that, notwithstanding these acts, he continued with the Archdeacon as orderly, and received the Sacrament at his hands, and went to dine with the Archdeacon, attending his guild meetings. He swore that he was left-handed, but on being practically tested in Court it turned out that he was not so, and could give no explanation of the apparent contradiction. General Gossett was called at six o'clock in the evening. He deposed to going with Colonel Roebuck to see the Archdeacon, and placing Private Bishop's letters in the Archdeacon's hands. The Archdeacon indignantly denied the charges, giving an explanation, when General Gossett said that he did not come to make any accusation. He added, however, that it was a serious thing when five or six men made such charges, and said that he could take no steps himself except report to General Stewart, who ordered a Court of Inquiry to test the truth of the men's assertions. He denied that some of the men had been warned against retracting their statements before the adjourned proceedings were resumed, but admitted that the rumour was generally believed in the garrison. The Archdeacon had represented to Lord Roberts the conduct of the officers generally for their dealings with Burmese women, and Lord Roberts had sent a circular in consequence. The Court was composed of Mr. Bargess, the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma; Mr. Bridges, the Commissioner of the Eastern Division; Colonel Dorling, Commanding the Royal Sussex Regiment, Mr. Lowis, the Assistant Government Advocate, with Mr. Lutter prosecuted, and Mr. Swinhoe defended. The Archdeacon was present in Court, and accommodation was provided for the public, but was little availed of.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard:

RE MOOSA JOOSUB.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted an interim order with leave to serve notices.

RE JAMSHEDJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET-MAKER.

Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, stating that his client had deposited all his books of account with the Official Assignee, but that being unable to move about owing to his illness, he had not been able to make up the accounts. His lordship granted an interim order for three months, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE LUDHA KHETRAJ.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for a creditor, moved on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court for the dismissal of the petition on the ground that the insolvent had been doing nothing in the matter of his insolvency.

Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, urged that his client was assisting the Official Assignee in recovering the assets, and was ready and willing to prosecute the insolvency.

His lordship refused the application, and granted the insolvent two months' time to serve notices upon his creditors.

Mr. Kirkpatrick applied for the costs of the day, which his lordship, however, reserved till the disposal of the matter.

RE NILKANT RAGHUNATH.

Mr. R. D. Setna, for Sakharam Gopal, a creditor, applied for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order of his discharge should not be set aside. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was charged with concealing his property and obtaining his discharge fraudulently.

His lordship granted a rule nisi, making it returnable on the first court day after the vacation.

RE MANEKCHAND NAGSEY.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchand on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani on behalf of a creditor, opposed the application on the ground of vexatious defence by the insolvent of a suit brought against him by the creditor before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court. The insolvent, moreover, had not deposited all his account books with the Official Assignee.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, granted an interim order for four months.

RE P. A. HERFORD AND G. A. TOMKINSON.

Mr. Melsheimer, on behalf of the insolvents, moved absolute the rule nisi granted some time ago for the revocation of the order of adjudication remarking that the petitioning creditors had no objection to the rule being made absolute.

His lordship, on ascertaining that there was no opposition, made the rule absolute.

RE KANJEE DYAL.

On the application of Mr. Cursondas Chubildas, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE WILLIAM R. MACDONALD.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for and was granted an extension of time to serve notices upon the creditors.

RE AHMED LADAK SOMJEE.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia the insolvent was granted a rule nisi, calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be granted his final discharge.

RE GANGJEE JUWAT.

The insolvent in person applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Dhairyavan opposed the application. The insolvent was told that his application would be entertained on his paying the opposing creditor's costs of the last hearing.

RE ABOOBAKIR MOOSA.

Mr. R. D. Setna, for a creditor, moved absolute a rule nisi, requiring the insolvent to show cause why a commission should not be issued for the examination of himself and his witnesses.

His lordship granted the application.

RE JAMSHEDJEE SORAPJEE MOOGANA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia for the insolvent, applied for an adjournment of the hearing for two months, on the ground that the insolvent had not been able to serve notice upon a creditor who had gone to Benares. His lordship granted the application.

RE JOHN MAIDMENT.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Shaik Peer Mahomed Shaik Mirza and others; Joseph Antone Pereira and others; Cursondas Ludha Joshi; Hoosein Shaik Mahomed Talwaker and another; Elias Adolphus Myer and another; James Kessey; Shivran Gopal Tewari; and Muncherjee Cowasjee Mallegaumwalla.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF LIEUTENANT PATTERSON.

ON the morning of the 19th instant at about 10-15 a.m. while Lieutenant Patterson was standing in the veranhah of his bungalow talking to Sergeant Clifford, shortly before the former's departure from Fort Sandeman on transfer, a Patban sneaked up and struck Lieutenant Patterson on the head with the butt end of a pistol he had in his hand, pushed Sergeant Clifford from behind; and then ran away. When Lieutenant Patterson was hit he simply cried oh! staggered forward and fell.

Sergeant Clifford was shoved so severely that he, too, fell forward bruising his knees and hands. It was done so quietly that he couldn't realize what had happened till he saw the blood flow from Lieutenant Patterson's head and saw the Gazi bolting. He then got up and ran to the Thana, about two hundred yards from the place, and raised an alarm. Meanwhile assistance was rendered by natives passing by at the time. Sergt. Clifford returning applied cold water to the wound, and Lieutenant Patterson, who wasn't much hurt, walked into his room. The Civil Surgeon was sent for, who was soon on the spot with Dr. Grey, and the wound was properly dressed and Lieutenant Patterson put to bed. During all this time a lively scene was being enacted a few hundred yards off.

A cavalry jamedar who, with some of his men, was coming to the treasury for his pay from the direction in which the Gazi ran, had, from a little distance, seen the Gazi make a dash out of the bungalow and, as he had a long knife in his hand, opposed him on suspicion. The Ghazi seeing this immediately raised his knife for an attack. He made a desperate slash at the jamedar, who parried the blow with his sword and gave his opponent a splendid thrust on the right side. The Ghazi, nothing daunted, rushed again aiming this time at the jamedar's head. The blow was again parried, but unfortunately the Ghazi's knife struck the hilt of the jamedar's sword and sliding down cut the jamedar on the forearm slightly. Notwithstanding this the jamedar gave him another neat prod in the side. Taking advantage of this the Ghazi made another desperate cut at his opponent's head, this time the Jamedar, parrying the blow, made a sudden rush and seized the Ghazi round the waist and soon overpowered him, and with the assistance of his men had him bound and taken to the Thana where his wounds were attended to.

From the Ghazi's deposition it has now transpired that he did not strike Lieutenant Patterson with the butt end of his pistol as was originally surmised, as the pistol was lying close to where the occurrence took place but with the knife. In his statement the Ghazi said that he first levelled the pistol at his intended victim and pulled but the pistol hung fire, he then threw it down and used the knife.

The wonder to us all here is what caused the would-be murderer to bolt, for both Lieutenant Patterson and Sergeant Clifford after they fell were at his mercy. As a rule Ghazies have never been known to run after doing mischief.

Both Lieutenant Patterson and Sergeant Clifford have had a mirraculous escape, and it will be a great feeling of satisfaction when the culprit is hanged.

It is feared he wont live long as his wounds have been found more severe than was at first anticipated. I am glad to say that Lieutenant Patterson is doing well and will be able to leave within three days.

It is rumoured here that the Ghazi has stated that two other Ghazies came with him for the purpose of committing Ghazas, but of this I cannot say how much is true.—*Baluchistan Gazette.*

FOOTBALL.

ROYAL NAVY *VS.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.

AN interesting association match will be played this evening on the Cooperage, at 5-30 p.m., between the above teams. The Naval team is as follows:—

Goal: Doyle (Marathon), Backs: Beaford and Sinclair, (Magdala), Half-backs: Knox Dyson (Magdala); Johnson (Plassy), Forwards: Lovell, Trainer, (Marathon); Pound (Plassy), Baggs (Boadicea), Clarke (Marathon), Linesman Horswell (Magdala). Referee: H. J. Ryan (Magdala).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·751
Temperature of the Air	83·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·6
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·692
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	158

*From midnight to midnight.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A TRULY NOBLE WOMAN.

THE *Rast Goftar* writes: It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mrs. Nutt, wife of Col. Nutt, Political Officer at Sawantwady. There are few Anglo-Indian ladies like Mrs. Nutt, taking a cordial and kindly interest in Natives. Many natives are indebted to this good lady for acts of benevolent good nature. She took great interest in the education of girls, and her affectionate nature captivated the hearts of juveniles. It was usual with her to bring from home baskets of such gifts as might delight the hearts of young ones and present them to school children. She was a truly noble woman, whose death is a deplorable loss, and we deeply sympathize with her husband in his heavy bereavement.

THE LATE MEER GHULAM BABA, C.I.E.

Referring to the death of Meer Ghulam Baba, the *Gujerat Mitra* states: By his death Surat has lost the premier citizen of rank and nobility, and the melancholy event will be mourned by all classes of the local community as a sad loss that will, in our humble opinion, be scarcely repaired for many years to come. The public career of the deceased during the last quarter of a century is indissolubly bound up in the history of Surat during the period in so far as it bears on the advancement of every local movement calculated to ameliorate the condition of its people, or raise the prestige and good name of Surat. In the business transactions of the great spinning and weaving concern which bears his name he showed sound common sense and rendered himself an indespensible guide to his colleagues on the board of directors. In his municipal career too he brought the same excellent qualities to bear upon the deliberations of the body, and if the critic's verdict on his conduct in the presidential chair was in any way adverse, it was more due to race or class jealousies and a spirit of self-aggrendisement that ran high during the whole time among some individual commissioners of the then corporation than to any inability or want of earnestness on the part of the old Khan Bahadoor. His was, in short, a many-sided activity in the best interests of the public at large, and the warm and cordial receptions which he invariably accorded to all distinguished visitors and townsmen from H. E. the Governor downward on fitting occasions, on behalf of the Surat public, will long be gratefully remembered by the entire local community.

The *Gujerat Darpan* observes regarding the deceased gentleman: The regret is intensified by the thought that the local Mahomedan community, which forms one-fifth of the whole population of the city, has no men who can fill the gap made by his death. Representing the Nabob family and respected by all the people in the city as well as Government, he held a very important position in Surat society. Though not gifted with high intellectual powers, he had that 'something' which makes a man endedred to his fellow-townsmen and all with whom he comes in contact. His perfect manners and *bon homie* won him friends among Government officers as well as private gentlemen. In a word, he was a social force in Surat, bringing together its different communities and interests and promoting amity and goodwill among them. In so high an esteem the Suratis had learnt to hold him that no one disputed his claim to be our premier citizen. Also in the Mahomedan aristocracy of Gujerat his place was deservedly very high, as besides being one of the title-deeds of the British Indian Empire, as Mr. Martin Wood called him when he was made a C. I. E., he set them an example of what a nobleman at the head of a family should and could do to promote the welfare of his order and others. Speaking about his attitude towards politics, we can say that it was neutral although he was a Municipal Commissioner for about 25 years and the President of the local Municipality for a year. Being of the old school, he preferred remaining neutral in Congress politics in spite of his Mahomedan surrounding and the pressure from Sir Syed Ahmed and others.

A WAIL FOR THE INDIAN TAX-PAYER.

Says the *Rast Goftar*: With the straitened finances of India the necessity of an effective control over expenditure is growing more dressing every day. A contingent of Indian troops is going to England for the purpose of lending *eclat* to the opening of the Imperial Institute by Her Majesty the Queen, and the cost of it is to be paid from the Indian treasury. It cannot possibly be the wish of the tax-payers of this country that they should pay towards heightening the brilliancy and picturesqueness of a spectacle enacted in England. If England wishes to have the troops for the purpose of a pageant, she ought certainly to pay for the gratification of the desire. The cost in the present instance will be about £2,500, and it might have been £25,000, if it had so pleased the India Office. Whatever be the amount, it involves an important principle, and throws into glaring relief the utter helplessness of India, including the Government of India, to control her finances, in those cases in which a demand from Home is made upon her treasury. However absurd or inequitable be the claim, India has no choice but to pay. Thus it is that many a charge which ought properly to have come out of the Imperial treasury has been unblushingly thrown upon the Indian tax-payer.

The *Gujerat Mitra* remarks: Let the poor tax-payer go to the wall, and let the journalist and the patriot fret and cackle ever so much. The Imperial authorities will persist in devising ingenious means both to get money and to spend it. We are again threatened with an extraordinary charge of £2,500 in shape of the expenditure incident to the tranship of the Indian troops to England for the opening of the Imperial Institute. This announcement was made by Mr. Under-Secretary Russell, in reply to a question of Sir Geo. Chesney, late of the Indian Military Department. Of course, comparatively, the amount appears very insignificant; but the occasion, however grand superficially, scarcely warrants the necessity for such a wilful waste. At the present rate of exchange the amount to be made up in sterling value will come up to about Rs. 42,000, and we do not think that Her Majesty the Queen herself will prefer a costly ceremonialism and *tamasha* to the financial interests of an over-burdened loyal people.

The *Native Opinion* states:—This imposing ceremony will be performed by Her Majesty in person. The preparations made are on a grand scale, and to sight-seers the passage of royalty to the Institute must afford considerable spectacular pleasure. To heighten the importance of the occasion many a native Prince is hurrying away to London, and even a small contingent of Native troops is being despatched to guard Her Majesty's person at this grand show. This is all right in its own way; but one cannot understand the petty spirit in which the charge of the transport of these troops is to be sadled on India. The Institute is in London and must necessarily advance British interests, though pretty large sums have been drawn from India. It is for an imperial purpose that troops are taken away, and one fails to see the justice of saddling this country with their expenses. Indeed, the conduct of the India Office in this and similar other matters is quite inexplicable. Does Mr. Russell consider voting away Indian money in this fashion an act of economy in the face of a large deficit? We are afraid the India Office has hardly ever justified its existence by right discharge of its duty and, therefore, deserves to be abolished at once.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways, also the Godhra-Rutlam Broad-gauge Section worked by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.]

Approximate return of traffic for week ended April 22, 1893, on 1,699·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,10,000	4,20,000	4,000	5,34,000
Or per mile of railway	65	247	2	314
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	19,71,061	54,54,838	73,785	74,99,684
Total for 16 weeks.	20,81,061	58,74,838	77,785	80,33,684
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,674·02 miles open].	1,14,600	3,55,451	4,593	4,74,644
Per mile of Ry do.	69	212	3	284
Total to corresponding date do.	22,36,646	55,06,462	91,793	78,34,901

Increase for the week .... Rs. 59,356
Ditto to date .... " 1,98,783

IT is not often that autograph letters from the Queen come into the sale of manuscripts. There are several specimens in a collection which Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson offer for sale. One in German is dated from Buckingham Palace, June 16th, 1848. Another in English, from the same address, a year later, is addressed to the Duchess of Gloucester. "I should be glad," writes the Queen, "of some bonnets of that pretty straw for our little girls." A third notable autograph in this collection is that of the German Empress. It is dated Berlin, March 24th, 1858, is written in the third person and is addressed to no less a person than the Archbishop of Canterbury—a circumstance that makes more remarkable its appearance in the autograph market. The purport of the letter is to thank the Archbishop for a present of books.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Isleworth, 1,715 tons, Commander J Garson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin, (29th April) with ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, sailing to-day at 11 a.m. from Victoria Dock:—For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. Barker, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. Spitteler, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob, Rev. F. F. Dale, Dr. and Mrs. Rapaelle Pereira, Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, Mr. Mahomed, Mrs. G. Necoman and child, Major Elliott, Lieut. Le Mesurier, Miss L. D'Almeida, Mr. and Mrs. Marques da Costa, Judge Aragao, Mr. F. F. Fernandes and the two Misses Jessey and Frances Fernandes, Mr. L. Miranda, Mr. R. de Costa, Mr. Daniel Dias, Mrs. E. Valente and child, Mr. and Mrs. Souza and child, Mr. and Mrs R. Silva, Mr. Michel Haspe, Mr. B. M. Tagore, Mr. L. Roulet, Mr. and Mrs. Abrecht, Mr. Goolam Syidani, Mr. Linsotti. For Aden—Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, and 38 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Isleworth (s)	Garson	Cochin, April 29.

DEPARTURE.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Karagola (s)	Tice	K. Coast & Karachi.

The steamer R. Rubattino, for Genoa, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Isleworth, for Marseilles.
" Clan Macnab, for Antwerp, Havre and Dunkirk.
" Pachumba, for P. Gulf and Karachi.
" Venetia for Jeddah, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LONDON.

Victoria s—99 bales skins, 1,620 cwts myrabollams and 2,000 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 21 cwts peacock feathers, P Damjee; 40 cwts rubber, H Jamal; 10 cwts fishmaws, H M Jewrajee; 450½ cwts myrabollams, V Ebrahim and Co; 7 cases bristles, N F Curranee and Co; 15 cases mace, M Nathoo; 30 cases alibanum, E Visram; 180 cwt turmeric, 130 cwt cuscus root, 187 cwt maithee seed, and 117 cases olibanum, K M Jaitha; 127½ cwts gum, F Ludha; 34 bales skins, T H Moore and Co; 11 bales skins, N Futehally and Co; 5 cases rampatree and 5 bales hides, A Megjee; 60 cases olibanum and 1 case tortoise shells, N Mianee; 180 cwts gum, M L Assoo; 192 cwts gum, K Sheriff and Co; 12 bales hides, B Esmal; 9 cwts gum, G H Visram; 375 cwts gum, H Virdhare; 75 cwts gum, J Dewjee; 316 cwts myrabollams, Pestonjee E Boyce; 12 bales carpet, M Bhanjee.

FOR HULL.

Ebro s—1,500 cwts wheat, Sounday and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Longship s—1,585 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Willow Branch s—4,001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst, Hosli and Co; 8,000 cwts rapeseed, 200 cwts weedseed, and 200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, R Kaderbhoy; 120 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 600 bales hemp, N Laljee, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 4,0 2 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 2,473 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 153 bales hemp, K Khooshall 930 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Transval s—2,001 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,002 cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 8,004 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Prier de Soane and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 4,002 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Mab s—10,979 cwts rapeseed and 40,179 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Maple Branch s—74,939 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lesburg s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Sutherland s—16 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Rydal Hall s—1,200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, Owen and Okell.

FOR TRIESTE.

Chatfield s—460 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,230 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 230 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Birdoswald s—440 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 612 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Chatfield s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,410 cwts castorseed, R Kaderbhoy and Co.
Maria Teresa s—1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Birdoswald s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—300 bales twist, C Bomonji and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 2,220 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 1,500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 61 bales twist, The Oriental S and W Co, Ld.

Rohilla s—42½ cwts gum, M Dawoodbhoy; 39 chests opium, M J Abraham; 30 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 13 bales twist, Sills E Sassoon; 192 bales twist, and 10 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—45 chests opium, E J Abraham; 30 cwts kismiss, D Mhowjee; 11 chests opium, R Buldevendas; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Bisagno s—200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 212 bales twist, The Oriental S and W Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Wemyss, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Hyderabad.
Paul, Lt-Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Meerut.
Cauldfeld, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Nowgong.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 1.

Carter, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Lanc Regt. on duty, to Poona.

MAY 3.

Alexander, Lt, Bo, 6th Cavy, off leave, to Quetta.
Bailly, Lt, Bo, 17th Infy, on duty, to Bhooj.
Elliot' Major, Bengal, 3rd Cavy, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th May.

1. Leave of absence is granted as follows:—Lieut H W Barrow, 3 months from the 6th instant, and Sergt J P Watson, 6 months from the 1st instant.
2. 2nd Lieut L Penny, will perform the duties of Actg-Adjutant from the 6th instant until the return of Lieut J. S. Slater from leave.
3. During the absence of Sergt J. P. Watson on leave, Corporal E F Allum will take charge of No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. W. BARROW, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD OF MAY, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure shows a brisk to rapid rise in several places to-day. Readings are highest in the extreme south and lowest at Nagpur. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Allahabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Veraval, Neemuch, and Madras. This morning, the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Neemuch, 20 at Bhuj, 18 at Karwar and Calicut, and 12 at Agra, Ajmere, Nagpur and Bellary. The maximum temperature is from 7° to 9° above the average at Jeypore, Madras and Negapatam and from 7° to 9° below it at Delhi, Bhuj and Surat, and the minimum from 6° to 8° in excess at Jacobabad, Jeypore and Ajmere, and 7° in defect at Negapatam. Elsewhere the variations from the mean are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased considerably at Secunderabad, Madras, Saugor, Neemuch, Jeypore and Ajmere, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Deesa, Bhuj, Veraval, Raipur, Nagpur and Akola. Rain in light showers has fallen at Delhi. The small area of low pressure which lay yesterday in the neighbourhood of Nagpur and Raipur has moved westwards and is now a small depression central over Nagpur. The weather is cloudy and unsettled in the Central Provinces, and dust storms with rain are probable. Abnormals indicate a small area of low pressure in the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the weather is slightly unsettled, and promises local showers. To-day the weather is very cloudy on the Malabar Coast, in the Madras Presidency and at Karwar, and local showers are probable.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, 3RD.

Wednesday's observations show that the barometer has risen everywhere generally by considerable amounts. The depression over North-West India and that over the Central Provinces still exist; but the filling up winds in their neighbourhood are cyclonic elsewhere the directions normal and force fresh. The weather is fine and apparently settled except in North-East India and the Gangetic plain where it is unsettled with light dust and thunder storms. The temperature has fallen fast in North-West India and the mean temperature below the normal except in the Central Provinces, Sind, and Rajputana. The principal maxima was one hundred and twelve degrees in Jacobabad and a hundred and ten degrees in Jeypore and Nagpur.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 10 years. Complete for Rs. 125, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's Tricycle, Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

LATEST PARISIAN NOVELTIES in LADIES. Oxodized and Plated Clasps and Buckles, neat fancy patterns, from Rs. 3-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

WANTED, a TURN-OUT in good order. Horse 11-2 and Dog-Cart. Apply "M. G." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for a Spinning and Weaving Mill outside Bombay. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to "MANAGING AGENTS," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET AT ONCE.—Newly repaired and painted FLOORS, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Offices or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA Emporium.

BREACH CANDY.—SMALL HOUSE, TO LET, furnished, or furniture given at a valuation. Rent Moderate. Apply to "B. B.," care of this Paper.

TO BE LET, at Matheran, "Bombay View," formerly known as the "Folly," one of the best houses on the Hill. Commodious and Airy, and commanding a Beautiful View. For Rent, &c., apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent, 4, Hummum Street.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TEA.—Our Flowery Orange Pekoe is really the Pick of the Market. It can be returned if not approved. Despatch your orders. You can not be Deceived.—EDWARDS and Co., 33, Medows Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED BRITISH ARMY PORTRAIT ALBUMS, decorated with 20 Military Designs, with music, Rs. 35, and without music, Rs. 20—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AN English Nurse, Perfect Sailor, is willing to give her services in return for passage to England. Apply "E. O." care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap:—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

MUBARAK HASSAN, Electrician. Scientific Mechanical and Musical Instruments carefully and nicely repaired and Liquoring by English workmen.—Shop No. 116, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

DECORTICATED WHEAT-MEAL makes Marvellously GOOD PORRIDGE. It is not so heating as Oatmeal. Price 4 As. per lb.—JAMES PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

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RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR—Most Comfortable Hotel in the Station. Next to the Post and Telegraph office and the Club. Visitors will do well to apply to RIPON before making Arrangements Elsewhere.

LONAULI HOTEL, near the Station, RE-OPEN, on all sides and under excellent management, Proprietor, SHAPUR HOMON IRANEE.

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TRY OUR FRESH GROUND COFFEE.—It is absolutely pure and unadulterated, therefore best. Being roasted in a closed Cylinder its Aroma is preserved. Only Rupee 1 per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Importers of Hams, Bacon, and Cheeses.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF W. & T. AVERY'S BEAM SCALES.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Meadow Street, No. 21.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Adut Damjee.
Per s. s. "Netherby Hall".
Mark 196 1-2—2 cases W. and T. Avery's Beam Scales, No. 860 and 862, of different sizes.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, May 4, 1893.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c:—
3 cases white mulls.
1 case Turkey red cambric.
5 cases grey half hose.
2 bales grey drill.
5 bales grey shirtings.
2 bales grey dhooties.
10 bales grey blankets.
On account of the concerned—
T H B C 1146 } 515—1 case damaged cotton red yarn.
A S 1-300—300 bales old newspapers.
C W J—5-10-6 cases white shirtings.
K—A—975—M—3 cases coloured ground print muslins.
E S & Co.—163 S L B—3764—8 cases white nainsooks.
On account of whom it may concern—
4 dhocras cotton damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF MATCHES.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th inst, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. at the Prince's Dock the undermentioned on account and at the risk of Jeejeebhoy Meashanker.
Ex s.s. Ebro.
E S and Co.-211-61-120—60 cases zinc lined Halden's Tandsticker's Key Label.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 4, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

THE price of Bar Silver was again ⅛d. per oz. higher in London yesterday, at 38 9-16d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent, say, to £63½; while, in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer, at 84⅜ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ dollars. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98⅞; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 109⅞. The market rates of discount were ⅛ per cent. higher on short London Bills, and 1/8 on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, at 2⅞ and 3 per cent., respectively. The Indian Council further allotted 6 lakhs of extra Wire Transfers in Bombay, at 1s. 2 15-16 to 1s. 2 31-32d., which shows an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16d. on the higher rate obtained for the extra Bills placed on Monday, and of ⅛d. to 9-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate for this medium of remittance. The Exchange put up their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it 1s. 2 9-16d. French Rentes in Paris further advanced ⅛ per cent. to 97: Paris Exchange on London was two centimes higher, at frcs. 25·18.

A recovery of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4¼d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 3-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 7-32d. for May-June deliveries, and 4 19-64d. for September-October. Surats were unchanged in value. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady; and Reuter quotes 40s Mule Twist, at 8⅜d. per lb.

In New York, 7¾ cents, per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but August Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·67 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales; and the following comparison between the total figures for the present season to date, and those for the preceding two years in the same period is now given:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	4,000	11,000	11,000
Three days' do. ...	17,000	31,000	26,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	4,722,000	6,730,000	6,583,000

A moderate business has again been done in Cotton here to-day, local spinners having again been the principal buyers, and the feeling has been quiet at previous rates. The purchases by the mills are reported at 1,350 bales, consisting of 750 Barsee, at Rs. 193-9; 150 Bengals, at Rs. 190; 100 each of Compta, at Rs. 193; Untnee, at Rs. 158¼; Broach, at Rs.216; Damergaum, at Rs. 202; and 50 Bagalkote, at Rs. 170; while exporters have only taken 500 Broach, at Rs. 218; and Mowa, at Rs. 204 per candy.

WHEAT has been quiet with a small export business passing, and prices are one anna per cwt. lower, all round, at our quotations, say:—

White Pessy 91 per cent. ...	Rs.	4	8	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 " ...	"	4	7	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi................	"	4	7	6	"
Red Delhi........................	"	4	4	6	"
Hard Yellow	"	4	15	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4	6	6	"
Hard Red	"	4	9	0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent, and in a quiet market, by shippers; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Monday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	25,990	bales.
Wheat.........................	113,215	cwts.
Linseed	69,812	"
Rapeseed	104,572	"
Gingelly	1,657	"
Poppyseed...................	15,048	"
Groundnuts	9,596	"
Castorseed	12,121	"
Rice	12,292	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quieter. Rates are unchanged; but more holders of tonnage are coming out, while the demand for space does not improve. A handy ready steamer has been fixed for one choice continental port, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm again at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand, and has remained thereat throughout the day, a fair amount having been taken of the latter medium of remittance towards the close of the day, by nactive speculators. For three months' sight Credits rates have been 1s. 3 5-32d. ready, 1s. 3⅛d. for the end of May, and 1s. 3 3-32d. to ⅛d. for June, at all of which quotations we have heard of a small amount of Bills being placed; but owing to the speculators coming out in the afternoon, the market closed a shade easier as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 31-32d.		per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 2 15-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	.1s. 3 1-32d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 3 5-32d.	"
France	do.	...1·59¼.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and drooping again, and though rates for Fours were maintained at 103⅝ to 11-16 for Money, and 103⅝ for Account during the greater part of the day, 103 9-16 on both positions was quoted at closing.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes in our quotations this evening, are a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit; and an advance of Rs. 20 in Murarji Gokuldas Mill Shares.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Route Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.
Amoor route interrupted Mar Tomsk.
Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at or about 4 p.m. on the 6th instant.
Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 2 p.m. on the 4th instant.
Collecting rate for India to French Guiana is:—Via Teheran or Suez and Lisbon Rs. 10 annas 5; Via Teheran Cardiz Rs. 10 annas 6; Via Suez, Cardiz, Rs. 10 annas 3. Two annas more for Burma offices.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 3rd May, 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	2	2	35 p.m.	12	33
Teheran	3	2	2 p.m.	...	40
Suez	3	2	30 p.m.	...	17

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 3rd May, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta..........	1	4	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	23	...	1
" Madras	..	31	...	17

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended April 22, 1893, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	83,000	3,44,000	4,000	4,31,000
Or per mile of Railway	180	746	9	935
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	15,24,363	33,16,918	58,545	48,99,826
Total for 16 weeks...	16,07,363	36,60,918	62,545	53,30,826
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	91,621	2,96,420	6,391	3,94,435
Per mile of Ry do.	199	643	14	856
Total to corresponding date do.	15,37,122	34,51,390	88,980	50,77,491

Increase for the week .... Rs. 36,565
Do. to date .... " 2,53,335

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—April 25, at Karachi, the wife of Captain H Bonham Carter, Royal Engineers, of a son.

SHAW—April 30, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Captain G J Shaw, D A A G, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLEN—WATTS—April 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Bolarum, Secunderabad, Deccan, by the Rev A Norman, M A, Chaplain, Edwin Holton Allen, Corporal, 21st Hussars, to Mary Sophia, fourth daughter of Senior Apothecary G A Watts, and grand-daughter of the late Quarter-Master J J Watts, R H A.

YOUNG—HARLEY—April 27, at the American Mission Church, Madanapalle, Cuddapah District, by the Rev A A Dignum, James Edward Young, second son of John and Emma L Young, of 18, Pembridge Place, London, to Lucy Marion (Minnie), eldest daughter of H C R and Lucy H Harley, of Cuddapah.

DEATHS.

BURLTON—April 26, at Sialkot, of heat apoplexy, Grace Edith, the dearly beloved child of Lieutenant and Mrs W E Burlton, D A C G, aged 1 year, 2 months and 19 days.

HOWARD—April 21, at Banda, Ann Mary (Birdie), the dearly loved wife of Mr H C Howard, and the eldest daughter of Mr W Burbridge, aged 23 years and 9 months.

IGNATIO—April 30, at Pallavaram, Benjamin George Milbourne, the infant son of Mr and Mrs Arthur S G Ignatio, aged 1 month and 26 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. K. C.—That is a matter for shareholders to decide at general meetings.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893.

SIR CHARLES DILKE's motion on the occupation of Egypt, of which he gave notice last year, has not in any way furthered the object he has in view. He has in a manner compelled the Government to close the gates against evacuation "with a clang" almost as loud and as defiant as that which was brought about in another matter by the equally inopportune motion of the leader of the Parnellites a few weeks after the beginning of the Session. Every one knew, and none better than the member for the Forest of Dean, what the result of the untimely broaching of the subject must have been. The initiative in such a matter can never be taken by a private member. No Government can afford to take orders on a question of the first magnitude from one of their own followers. It was understood long before the reassembling of Parliament that the Radical wing of the Government supporters had no intention of making the question of the evacuation of Egypt a vital matter, affecting the stability of the Government. Such being the case it is surprising that Sir Charles Dilke and those members who share his views on Egypt did not carry their self-control to the point of deferring the discussion of the matter to a more convenient season. He and they might thus have avoided the rebuff which they have undoubtedly received. Sir Charles set forth with sufficient fulness his views on the Egyptian question in the *Problems of Greater Britain*, published three years ago, and nothing has happened since which requires that presentment of the admitted incoveniences of a difficult and delicate situation to be reiterated at the present juncture. The only practical effect of his action has been to elicit from Mr. Gladstone an emphatic declaration that France has no special right to interference in regard to the British occupation of Egypt, and that the events of January last made it the exclusive duty of Great Britain to maintain the security and peace of Egypt.

Sir Charles Dilke's view of the question is that while it is indisputable that the occupation has improved the government of Egypt by enabling us to weed out adventurers and to ensure that the country should be so well served that it shall be as well governed as is possible where the tax-payers have to bear a huge load of debt, yet we are caught in a vicious circle. We are to stay till our work is done, and Egypt is able to stand alone; but as long as we remain it can never be apparent that Egypt can stand alone. He regrets that we did not withdraw from the country when Arabi's revolt was crushed at Tel-el-Kebir. We might then, he imagines, have placed a few officers in Egypt to organize a small picked force to protect the country from invasion by the Mahdi. He even goes so far as to attribute to what he deems the obstinacy of Egyptian statesmen in sending Hicks to the Soudan, not only the destruction of that force, but all the disasters which followed. It is strange that so acute and well-informed a writer should fail to realise that the destruction of the disciplined army of Egypt at Tel-el-Kebir, placed not only the Soudan but the whole country at the mercy of the Mahdi, and that nothing but the continued presence of the army which had suppressed the revolt of Arabi could prevent the movement of the Mahdi from overhelming Lower Egypt. Hicks' force was made up partly of conscripts and partly of the demoralised troops that had just been ignominiously defeated. Whether it was more easy for "the Egyptian Statesmen" and Sir Evelyn Baring to resist the pressure to send a force under Hicks Pasha to the succour of the besieged garrisons in the Soudan, than it was a couple of years later for the Government, of which Sir Charles Dilke formed part, to resist the pressure which sent Lord Wolesley's army to attempt the rescue of Gordon in Khartoum, is at least doubtful. What is certain is that having defeated and disbanded the Egyptian army it was indispensable that the British army should remain to defend the country against the Mahdi whose power was established on the ruins of the Egyptian administration in the Soudan. Thus it came about eventually that in the words of Sir Charles Dilke "Great Britain finds itself with a 'temporary' occupation of the country on its hands, which although temporary is apparently meant to last as long as there are fanatical Mohammedans beyond the new southern frontier." The pledges that the occupation should be temporary, to which Mr. Gladstone paid the homage of reference on Monday evening, were given by himself in 1882, and were renewed by Lord Salisbury in 1885. Subsequently Lord Salisbury declared that the pledges given by successive Governments could not be disregarded, and he negotiated the Drummond Wolff Convention, which the French would not consent to. Now once more Mr. Gladstone in words even more emphatic repeats that declaration. He states that while the occupation of Egypt is a burden and a possible risk for England, its permanence would not coincide either with our traditional policy, or with our good faith towards the Sultan, or the declarations made by us to Europe. But he goes on to dwell upon the enormous benefits conferred by the British occupation of Egypt and to declare in the most explicit terms that France has no special title to intervene in the matter, and that her rights are not different from those of the other Powers. As every one know all the other Powers except Russia differ from France, and wish that the occupation may be prolonged. And prolonged it will be, for it is impossible to bring it to a close until Egypt can stand alone.

This is the practical aspect of the matter and it cannot be ignored. Egypt has no longer an army of forty thousand good soldiers of the stamp of men who, under Ibrahim Pasha, defeated the Turkish armies, and were only kept from occupying Constantinople by the landing of a Russian force to defend that capital, and by the bombardment of Acre by the British fleet to make a diversion on Ibrahim's line of communications. The same army under other leaders conquered the Soudan, and held it for forty years. The national resources which should have gone to sustain and strengthen that army were wasted by Ismail on schemes for the premature Europeanisation of Egypt. The loans raised at ruinous usury were squandered, and the hour came when the army and its officers, left without their pay, and revolted. Ismail, who could not, or would not, compel them to go penniless to their homes, was deported, and his son replaced him. Arabi's movement was the last effort of the army to survive the financial crash; it fell to pieces at Tel-el-Kabir, and with it all chance of Egypt standing alone for a generation to come. That is the whole story. The present small army of 12,000 men under British officers is well drilled, and has fought successful skirmishes on the frontier, but it in no way replaces the victorious force which Mehemet Ali raised to replace the Mamalukes whom he ruthlessly slaughtered. Through the singular fatality which has dogged the steps of French diplomacy in this Egyptian business was the proposal of the late Khedive, which Lord Cromer favoured, to increase the strength of the Egyptian army, was vetoed by France; so that there is not even the beginning of a prospect that Egypt may be soon able to defend her frontiers with her own troops. That constitutes an additional and a very serious reason for not withdrawing the British force. This is not the aspect of the question however, which Sir Charles Dilke regards as most directly affecting British interests. He is one of those who believe with Lord Charles Beresford that the Canal cannot be made use of in time of serious war. He holds that the occupation of the country would be a source of weakness and not of strength if we were fighting France in the Mediterranean and Russia in Central Asia. This was also the view of General Gordon, who drew up a memorandum on the subject for the information of Government. Sir Charles Dilke looks upon the occupation of Egypt by our forces as something akin to the occupation of Rome by the French during the whole duration of the Second Empire, which came to an end the moment France was involved in a serious war, and required the two regiments for employment elsewhere. To which the reply must be that if British regiments, occupying Egypt, or any other country, be required for service in the field they can always be moved so long as Great Britain has the control of the seas.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON, who survived the loss of the Roumania, has addressed a letter to a contemporary on the subject of the casualty, and the refusal of the Anchor Line managers to compensate him for the loss of his baggage except as a matter of grace. The letter, which we reproduce in another column, shows that Captain Hamilton's ideas as to the cause of the disaster are at variance with those of the Board of Trade officials who conducted the customary enquiry. Captain Hamilton attributes the disaster and terrible loss of life to a grave blunder in the course steered by the vessel, the absence of a proper look-out, the utter want of discipline and management of the crew, and the impossibility of getting the boats off the davits, except the one seized by the lascars, and the absence of life-belts. In not one particular did the finding of the Board of Trade coincide with Captain Hamilton's opinions. Thus it is that the company, unfortunately for him, refuses to compensate him. The ship was held to be well found and adequately manned, and provided with all the life-saving appliances required by law. Captain Hamilton's charges, therefore, could not be maintained in a Court of Law, and it would have been useless for him to try and recover damages, unavoidable accidents, which are termed in Maritime Law the act of God, determining all claims of the kind in favour of the shipowner. Captain Hamilton's case is however a very hard one. The company paid his fare back to London from Peniche, but when he applied for compensation told him verbally they would pay his passage to India by any line he liked, and pay him a hundred pounds compensation, on the condition that he would sign an admission that the owners were not liable for his losses. In forwarding a draft letter of acknowledgment the company made no mention of the free passage. This is really the unfortunate part of the transactions which took place between Messrs. Henderson and Captain Hamilton. In a letter he mentioned this omission but the owners were not disposed to rectify it, and Captain Hamilton very properly declined to accept the gratuity they offered. Our contemporary, we observe, takes the opportunity to advocate the formation of an association for the protection of passengers' rights, and the suggestion is in every way commendable. It is very unlikely that beyond a little temporary delay the Anchor Line suffered any immediate loss. The ship and its cargo were insured and the passengers should not have been allowed to suffer. By a little magnanimity the Company might have saved itself much worry.

NOW that it has been decided to drain the low-lying district of Colaba by a system which elevates and ejects the sewage from a number of suitably-placed sumps or wells, it is worth noting that *Chamber's Encyclopædia*, in an article on sewage, describes the different methods now resorted to in England and on the Continent to accomplish this end. Besides the three pneumatic systems—the Liercur, which is used in some continental towns, especially, in Holland; the Berlier, which has been successfully applied to large barracks in Paris; and the Shone system which is in operation in the Houses of Parliament in London—there is the hydraulic system which has been adopted at Margate and in other English towns, and the electrical system. This latter system is, in the opinion of the writer in the *Encyclopædia* destined sooner or later to be used for the automatic pumping of sewage in towns. It has been successfully used for pumping water in mines, where it has been shown to give more than double the duty that can be secured by the use of air under pressure. When electric power is used to light the town, the machinery which would otherwise be idle during daylight can be used for pumping out the sewage. Sir Frederick Bramwell and Sir Douglas Galton, when reporting on the Margate sewerage in 1888, gave it as their opinion that the electric mode of transmitting power for lifting sewage has a great future before it, but at that time it was in too experimental a condition to justify them in recommending its use for a purpose where absolute certainty of result is essential. After considering the merits of the two methods of supplying air—either by creating a vacuum, or under-pressure—those engineers decided to recommend hydraulic pressure, which they held has the merit of simplicity, and is coming more and more into use in docks for working cranes and capstans, and for elevators and other purposes. They consider it the most efficient and economical power for pumping sewage. It would be interesting and desirable to ascertain the result of the working of the hydraulic system in Margate during the last three years, and the initial cost and the annual charges. With these might then be usefully compared the results achieved by the Shone system at Henley-on-Thames.

THE results of the working of the Walterkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha—an organisation whose object is the abolition of early marriages and extravagant weddings and funerals in Rajputana—are distinctly encouraging. The Sabha has now been in existence about six years—its efforts are already widely appreciated. The rules the association has laid down have been very well observed. Those regarding marriage expenses have been disregarded in 1·5 per cent. only, the distribution of tyag 8·1 per cent., and funeral expenses 1·18. The most important rule of the Sabha is that the bridegroom must not be less than eighteen years of age, and the bride not less than fourteen. Altogether there have been two thousand seven hundred and eleven marriages among members of the association and the rules have only been broken in about six out of every hundred cases. The Marwari members of the Sabha were the greatest sinners. In Jeypore there were nine hundred and ninety marriages, yet in five only was the rule broken. In Marwar there were eighty-five breaches out of four hundred and twenty cases. Colonel Trevor, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, in presiding over the sixth annual meeting the other day, gave his hearers the benefit of some excellent precepts as regards marriage and funeral expenses, accentuating the absurdity of making these so heavy as positively to render them a burden for generations. In Bikanir it appears all the chief castes have framed rules for restricting marriage and funeral expenses. The Sabha has done excellent work since it was founded by Colonel Walter, and there is every reason to believe that under Colonel Trevor's guidance it will continue to extend its working and its influence.

MR. KIERNANDER, Accountant-General, Kashmir State, arrived at Srinagar from Jammu, on 21st April. Dr. Deane, the Residency Surgeon, also arrived on the same day.

THE rumours to the effect that a number of our men had been killed at Chilas appears to have been a rumour only, probably founded on nothing more than the military preparations at Abbottabad.

WE regret to hear of the death of Pundit Shivshunker, Member of Council, Kotah, which took place on the 27th ultimo. He was universally esteemed and respected, was an ardent admirer of the British Raj, and a straightforward, upright, and honest man. He served Government for twenty-eight and the Kotah State for fourteen years. All denominations attended his funeral, testifying thereby to the high estimation he was held in.

THE case in reference to the right of North-Western Railway mechanics to vote at Municipal elections came on before Mr. W. S. Talbot, Assistant Commissioner, on the 26th, and was decided in favour of the men. Attempts had been made in Lahore City, as an electioneering move, to misrepresent the case as one in which it was attempted to confer votes upon coolie labourers, between whom and the mechanics in continuous Government employ there is every difference.

THE summer garrisons of Kajuri Kach and Jandola reached those places on the 25th, and the withdrawal of the forces commenced the same day. The Jandola force of two guns, No. 4 Hazara Mountain Battery, a squadron of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, and the 2nd Sikhs, left Jandola on the 25th and reach their destinations, Edwardesabad, Rajanpore, and Edwardesabad, on the 1st, 6th and 2nd May respectively. The whole of the troops of the Kajuri Kach force commenced the return movement on the 25th, and reach their destinations as follows:—The 5th Punjab Infantry reaches Dera Ismail Khan on the 29th, and half of the 7th Bengal Battery, and 22nd Punjab Infantry on the 30th. A wing of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry reaches Dera Ghazi Khan on 4th May, a wing of the 3rd, Edwardesabad, on 2nd May. The dates of the departure of the 22nd and 24th Punjab Infantry from Dera Ismail Khan for Mooltan and Ferozepore are unsettled.

ALTHOUGH we by no means approve of the way in which the Maharaja of Patiala has been tempted to spend money on racing writes the Lahore paper, it is a mistake to suppose that any very large proportion of the Maharaja's expenditure has been incurred for the maintenance of his stables. The drains on the State have come from various other quarters. All who know the young Prince admit he has one great and insurmountable fault. He can't say "no" to any offer made to him: and unscrupulous dealers have traded upon his weakness.

A SKETCH of Khelat up to date by one of the officers of the force now on guard there, is sent to the *Pioneer*. "We are encamped," he says, "near the Residency, about two miles from the Fort and City. The Fort is a large mud building standing on a mound that rises about 250 feet above the level of the plain, and is commanded by hills to the south. It stands immediately above the town, which is also walled, with several gates. The principal feature of the town, which is very dirty and half deserted, is its covered bazaar. A few hundred men of the Khan's Army, mostly Pathans, live in the town and Fort. Access to the latter is by a single gate, and the lower portion of the enclosure is hollowed out into vaults and passages. Passing up through these underground galleries you emerge among the buildings at the top, the Khan's domestic apartments and Cutcherry. Looking out from the summit there is a drop of nearly 100 feet sheer down of mud wall. The Fort is under the charge of Mir Baz Khan, the General, and contains the Khan's treasure, which is popularly estimated at about two million sterling. On arrival the Cavalry were met by one of the Captains who brought a most civil letter, and asked how many guns he should fire as a salute, and whether the force would have the Khan's band to play them in. We have been liberally furnished, moreover, with supplies to the utmost of the country's capacity. The only shots that were fired on the road were accidental. Some overkeen warriors had left the cartridges in their revolvers, with the result that two barrels were discharged, one of them sending a bullet through the hand of a follower. An enterprising coffee-shop storekeeper has come out with us, and we owe him many luxuries. A bottle of soda is such a blessing after a long hot march that one does not think about the price, nor grudge the man who provides it any profit he may make by his trouble."

THE notorious outlaw Gola, who was lately taken under a strong guard from Loralai to Fort Sandeman, is now awaiting trial, with several of his companions, on a charge of no less than nine murders or attempts to murder. Some years ago, in one of our frontier expeditions, some of his relations were killed, and he then took an oath, which he has faithfully kept, to kill as many servants of the Government as he could. His final attempt was on a P. W. D. subordinate named Tarleton, whom he shot through the shoulder, when in the verandah of a dak bungalow not far from Loralai last year. A reward of Rs. 500 was lately presented by the Political Officer to his capturer in open durbar at Fort Sandeman. The trial will take place shortly.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

INDIAN PRINCES IN LONDON.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Thakore of Gondal has arrived in London.

RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Bowles called the attention to the persistent refusal of the Government to give any official news regarding the action of Russia in the Pamirs, and said he was certain that the ultimate aim of Russia was to strike Great Britain at a vulnerable point, and the duty of Great Britain therefore was to stem the Russian advance.

Sir Edward Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that the presentation of the papers in question to the House would only delay the difficult negotiations which were proceeding with Russia.

Great Britain, he added, will send a Commission of Enquiry to the Pamirs, and Russia had given an explicit assurance to abstain from expeditions in that quarter, pending the negotiations which, Sir Edward said, he hoped, would end equally satisfactory to Great Britain, Afghanistan, and China.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANKS.

The re-construction of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank has been resolved upon.

STRIKE IN THE JUTE TRADE.

Twenty thousand jute workers have struck work at Dundee, against a five per cent. reduction of wages.

THE TWO THOUSAND.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas :—

Isinglass	1
Ravensbury	2
Raeburn	3

INCENDIARISM AT HULL.

An incendiary fire has totally destroyed the large saw-mills at Hull.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Major-Genera Pitcairn Sandwith.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES DORMER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 2.

Sir James Dormer died this afternoon at four o'clock from the effects of the injuries recently inflicted on him in his encounter with a tiger.

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Sir James Dormer passed away painlessly late this afternoon. Great sympathy is felt here.

MADRAS, MAY 3.

Sir James Dormer died at 3-45 o'clock this afternoon. Last night, he insisted in endeavouring to get out of his bed, which was nearly followed by the immediate fatal result as he became pulseless, and respiration stopped. Measures were successfully adopted to restore circulation. The Commander-in-Chief passed a restless night. This morning he was in a sinking condition, and passed away painlessly this afternoon.

THE LOSS OF THE KHIVA.

PILGRIMS SAFELY LANDED AT MERBAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 3.

The following telegram has been received from the Political Agent at Muscat :—"First information received was that the steamer Khiva took fire, and grounded on the 18th ultimo, three miles west of Rao Merbat, near Dhofar, South Arabia. The Captain and the crew arrived at Muscat. 900 pilgrims are left at Merbat. The Sultan despatched the Zanzibar steamer Avoca, with assistance, to Merbat, which will leave within twenty-three hours, and take the pilgrims on to Kurrachee. Twenty casualties of pilgrims have been reported. The owner Mr. Haji Kasim Yousuf of Bombay has been apprised that provisions are urgently wanted at Merbat. Necessary measures as to getting provisions are being taken.

The following further telegram was sent to us last night by the Assistant Secretary to the Bombay Government :—

The crew arrived at Muscat. 900 pilgrims are left at Merbat. The Sultan is despatching Zanzibar steamer Avoca with assistance to Merbat, and she will leave within twenty-three hours and take pilgrims on to Kurrachee. Twenty casualties to pilgrims are reported. Provisions urgently wanted at Merbat.

LORD ROBERTS' MUSKETRY PRIZES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The following are the winners of Lord Roberts' Musketry Prizes for the past season :—Rs. 100 for British Cavalry, winners, the 5th Lancers, by 728 points ; silver cup and Rs. 100 for British Infantry, winners, first battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, by 802 points ; Rs. 100 for Native Cavalry, winners, Guides Cavalry, by 769 points ; Rs. 100 for Native Infantry, winners, 26th Punjab Infantry, by 863 points. The Magdala gold medal for best individual score amongst Native Cavalry and Infantry was won by Havildar Arjun Singh, 12th Bengal Infantry, by 100 points.

GILGIT NEWS.

No news has been received at the Foreign Office from Gilgit again to-day. It will be remembered that last time information was received that the Kohistanis were at Thur, and our position was in danger of being attacked. Further news is being awaited with interest.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 3.

The twenty-fifth Presidential Assaults-at-Arms of the Bombay Army, including the Volunteers, will be held at Poona much earlier than usual. The programme will extend for over a week instead of three days. It will commence on the 21st August and close on the 26th, the last two days being fashionable days of the tournament. The programme has been most carefully revised by a committee, of which Colonel Westmacott is president, and Major O'Connell, Inspector of Gymnasia, secretary.

THE NAWAB OF JUNAGADH.

The Nawab of Junagadh is expected to arrive here to-morrow, enroute to Bangalore, and will be received with military honor due to him. The Nawab will leave for Bangalore, on Friday night.

DEPARTURE OF LORD DUNMORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

Lord Dunmore has left Simla *en route* to England. He will probably return to this country next year in order to visit Central Asia again.

MAHARAJAH SCINDIAH.

The Maharaja Scindhia has returned from his shooting camp to Gwalior. The party had excellent sport, having secured seven tigers in the short time they were out.

BURMA MAIL SERVICE.

As contracts for the carriage of mails to Burma and other parts of India served by sea from the overland European service fall in next year the Government of India are consulting the Local Governments affected as to what changes and improvements are desirable before entering into the new contract.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE STAFF OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The question of re-organization of the Staff of the Indian Army is still under consideration, but it is unlikely that the present arrangements connected with the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General's Departments will be seriously interfered with, though some modifications may be made with a view to greater efficiency being secured in the district staff.

ANTI-CHOLERAIC INOCULATION.

M. Haffkine proceeded by invitation to Aligarh, on Saturday evening, and inoculated over seventy persons there the following day. He returned to Agra early on Monday morning, and continued operations in the afternoon. Between his arrival at Agra from Calcutta on the 5th April and 1st May the indefatigable professor has performed no fewer than 850 inoculations.

FRONTIER NEWS.

No news of an attack having been delivered against Chilas had reached Simla up to Tuesday night. Advices from Chilas up to the evening of April 24 stated that the previous report of the Kohistanis having actually arrived at Thur had proved incorrect, but supplies were being collected there for them, and they were on their move upwards from Palas and Jalkote. The garrison at Chilas had experienced great difficulty in obtaining information regarding their movements.

Meanwhile from Chitral intelligence continues to be more and more reasuring. Everything remains quiet there though rumours of an impending attack upon the Mehtar Nizam-ul-Mulk from Bajour and Dir direction were still current. The Governor appointed by the Mehtar to Yasin, the Northern Province of Chitral, has been able to establish his authority without resort to force, and there is every prospect of peace in that quarter. This news is particularly satisfactory as in case if Dr. Robertson has to fall back. he will have friends in rear of him.

POST OFFICES IN KASHMIR.

A proposal is under consideration to open 120 post offices in the Kashmir and Jammu States under British management. The officer's will be placed in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices selected by the Postmaster-General of the Punjab. It is probable that Mr. A. Le Marchand, Rawalpindi Division, will be appointed.

MR. PURMANAND M. BHATT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 2.

Mr. Purmanand Mohanund Bhatt has been formally admitted in caste. All the Brahmins of Ahmedabad, numbering three thousand and five hundred dined with him, and everything passed off quietly. Brahmins from all parts of Gujerat attended the dinner. On leaving the gentlemen congratulated Mr. Bhatt and Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, and the members of the Chorosee caste of Brahmins and others thanked Mr. Bhaishanker.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 14th ult., arrived at Hongkong (this day), on the 3rd.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 13-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98 7/8
3 per cent. Rentes	97
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63¼
Bar Silver	38 9-16.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAINS W. CAIRNES and J. G. DAY, R. E., proceed home on reversion to the Imperial Establishment.

LIEUTENANT H. F. DARELL-BROWN, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, is detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT J. E. OXLEY and Deputy Superintendent M. E. Beresford retire from the Indian Nursing Service.

CAPTAIN J.F. LESLIE, now with the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, comes out next trooping season to join the 3rd battalion.

LIEUTENANT R. B. LOW, 9th Bengal Lancers, is confirmed as A.-D.-C. to Sir Robert Low, commanding the Oudh District.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT W. S. TRAILL, R. E., Military Works Department, is attached to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners.

LIEUTENANT A. C. J. CAMPBELL, Middlesex Regiment, is under orders for Gibraltar, to join the 1st Battalion of the Regiment.

MAJOR H. J. FERGUSON, 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, is appointed to the command of the Pachmarhi Depot vice Major Hinde, vacated.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN D. T. LANE is appointed to the Medical Charge of the 29th Bengal Infantry, vice Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel K. M. Downie.

LIEUTENANTS HOLMAN, 16th Bengal Cavalry, and Seagrim, R.A., passed the Higher Standard Examination in Hindustani held at Rawalpindi on the 3rd instant.

AN Army Circular, dated the 15th March, and just issued, contains the rules which will govern the grant of furlough to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List.

THE following changes take place in the staff of the Indian Nursing Service :—Deputy Superintendent Maxwell-Muller succeeds to the vacancy of Lady Superintendent, vice Oxley, retired. To be officiating Lady Superintendents.—Deputy Superintendents J. M. James, D. M. Moore, and A. M. Murray. To be Deputy Superintendents.—Nursing Sisters N. D. Murray, J. E. Stanistreet, F. G. Stoney, and E. L. Jardine. To be Officiating Deputy Superintendents.—Nursing Sisters M. Pearse, C. L. Still, A. Bolster, and M. L. Hayes.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalion.—Captain M. H. Burne, Royal Sussex Regiment, and Lieutenants A R Finlay, Bedfordshire, and H. M. Rose, East Surrey Regiment. The latter remains at home, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.—To 2nd Battalions.—Lieutenant O. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Essex, and T. L. Leeds, Derbyshire Regiment. Second-Lieutenant W. O. Harvey, Royal Munster Fusiliers, and M. H. E. Welch, Royal Irish Regiment. All the above remain at home, attached to 1st battalions of their regiments, pending embarkation for India next trooping season.

THE following officers are granted leave out of India :—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Auchinleck, R. A., for seven months, on private affairs. Major E. C. Hawkshaw, R. A., for four months, on private affairs. Veterinary Lieutenant Stratton for six months on medical certificate. Lieutenant McLean, 5th Lancers, for six months, on private affairs. Captain Maxwell, 2nd Manchester, for twelve months on private affairs. Colonel Yeatman-Biggs, C. B., and Lieutenants A. Lennox and J. Donaldson, R. A., for four months, on private affairs, to Australia, Japan, and Singapore respectively.

MAHABLESHWAR IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 2.

In the beginning of last week clouds and mists mustered so strong in Mahableshwar, that everything looked more like the end of May than the end of April. We actually had heavy rain on Tuesday, the 25th, the day fixed for the first gymkhana meeting. On that afternoon, the Governor's Band was on the gymkhana ground, and the horses were gatherered together to compete for the various events on the programme. But the lightning flashed, the thunder rattled, and the rain fell heavily. So the gymkhana meeting had to be given up for the day, and everybody adjourned to play the uproarious game of French bundles under the shelter of the badminton shed.

Although we are still some days off the week, which is to be the central point of the Mahableshwar season, there is a great deal of festivity afoot, and almost every day has some kind of entertainment allotted to it. On Friday mornings Mrs. Vidal and Mrs. Whitworth are at home at the badminton courts and supply strawberries and cream for the refreshment of the players. Indeed strawberries and cream are provided in such abundance wherever one goes that the gardens of Mahableshwar will surely soon be exhausted. However, even if this should happen, there is some consolation in the thought that there will still be left a very good imitation of strawberries and cream in the cheeks of the many young ladies, who breathe our fresh mountain air and take delight in healthy outdoor exercise, a capital opportunity which was afforded by Mr. Crowe's party in the Glade last Wednesday. The game of rounders was the declared object of the assembly, but the company seemed to prefer the more noisy game of French bundles which was played with such energy that the glades rung with the laughters and shouts of pursuer and pursued as perhaps they never rung before.

The postponed gymkhana meeting was held on Friday. Now it should be explained that a gymkhana meeting in Mahableshwar is distinguished from most gymkhana meetings elsewhere by the fact that it has nothing to do with lawn-tennis and badminton. Some years ago the gymkhana at Mahableshwar provided lawn-tennis courts at Sassoon Point. But now, for reasons that it is unnecessary to go into, these courts are deserted, and any one who wishes to play tennis must join the club and play on the club points. The gymkhana however still subsists, supported by voluntary subscriptions, and provides facilities for golf, rifle-shooting, and riding on the open ground between Frere Hall and the Lake. The meeting held here last Friday was for equestrian competitions only. The mists and clouds had cleared away, and left little token of their presence except in the unusual clearness of the atmosphere. The view presented through the clear air was such as could be equalled at few if any race meetings in the world. The spectators stood or sat in the shady slope below Frere Hall as if on the benches of a great natural amphitheatre, and could see all that was going on in the arena below them. But the most striking feature in the scene was the magnificent back-ground of mountains, most of them clad in the fresh green foliage of an Indian spring, with the crest of Connaught Peak towering in the centre. No doubt the majority of the spectators were more interested in the temporary attractions of the equestrian contests than in the beautiful panorama of the everlasting hills spread before their eyes. Let us return then to the fleeting events of the passing hour. The first was what was called on the programme a Hurdle and Stirrup Race and was a very complicated proceeding. "A stirrup is placed on a post three feet high, thirty yards from the starting point, the competitor to take it with the right hand, and throw it over the left shoulder, then thirty yards farther on a spear stuck point downwards in the ground, then a hurdle and peg. Competitor seizes spear, jumps hurdle, and takes peg." This is how the first event is described in the programme, and even with all this lengthy description it was not very clear what was to be done. It was won by Rissaldar Syadulla Khan, the Governor's native Aide-de-Camp, who is a fine horseman, Captain Poore, being second. The next event was Mounted Affinity Competition, in which the ladies tilted at three rings, and their cavaliers were required to take two rings and one peg. The winners were Captain Poore and Miss Hutchinson. Then came a Ball and Bucket Race, which involved continually dismounting and remounting, a proceeding very irritating to restive horses who did not see the fun of the thing. Captain Peyton eventually came off winner. The Ladies' Trotting Race was won by Miss Mackenzie and Miss Hutchinson came in second. The last event was the Hen and Hawk Race, the competitors in which had to receive three eggs from their nominees, and then try and gallop round a post without breaking them. General Gatacre came in first with two unbroken eggs. Next came Mr. Fraser, whose eggs were unfortunately broken when he pulled up after passing the winning post. So Captain Poore, who came third, but succeeding in bringing in three whole eggs, won the prize for his nominee, Miss Hutchinson. So ended a very successful meeting. A large number of amateur photographers were in attendance armed with kodaks to take surreptitious snap shots at the competitors from their infernal machines, against which there is no sure protection for anything or person beneath the sun.

Great interest is taken in the cricket matches played in the Glade between teams chiefly composed of ladies. The men who take part in the sport use sticks instead of bats, and are debarred from the use of their right hands. Yesterday week a match was played between married and single, either side being composed of six ladies and six gentlemen under the command of Lady Harris and Miss Wodehouse. In the first innings the unmarried made 38 and the married 42. Then the unmarried having made 44 runs declared their innings closed, upon which their enemies went to the wicket, and won the game by making 41 runs for six wickets. Yesterday however fortune changed. Mrs. Doig, who in the former match as a batswoman, had been a tower of strength to her side was absent, and her place could not well be supplied. This time the unmarried made 71 and the married could only achieve 61 in the single innings which decided the match. The chief feature in the game was the fine innings of Mrs. Prior. That lady went in early and carried her bat for sixteen. She played with great judgment, carefully blocking the straight balls, and punishing those that erred from the right path. Miss Hutchinson bowled well for the unmarried side. As the rival teams are now equal, a conqueror must be played to decide the rubber.

Everything is being done to make the approaching Mahableshwar week a success. An illustrated programme of the many events to take place from May 7 to May 17 is to be prepared by the lithocopal process, and sold at the price of a rupee. This will be an agreeable memento of the season and, as doubtless, a large number of copies will be bought, it will make a substantial addition to the funds at the disposal of the gymkhana. Besides gymkhana meeting, golf, badminton, and lawn-tennis handicaps rifle matches, balls, one at Government House and one to be given at Frere Hall, by Lady Hudson, I hear of concerts and theatricals being organised. So there is little chance of the time hanging heavy on our hands. Indeed there is almost too much social festivity, and little time is left to enjoy the beautiful walks and rides round the mountain, and to admire the scenery. Perhaps, however, when the week is over a little breathing space will be afforded for such expeditions.

THE number of M. Haffkine's anti-choleraic inoculations grows apace. Over 730 persons have now been vaccinated, including about 120 police constables, of the provincial Police Force. M. Haffkine intends to pay a flying visit to Lucknow and Aligarh this week, and will take a stock of his "vaccines" with him. We understand [illegible] fixed on Agra as the seat of his central laborato[illegible] the preparation of his cholera-cultures. The day[illegible]xed for the first inoculation are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and for the second Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, between the hours of 5 P. M. and 7 P. M.

M. JULES SIMON has discovered the secret of old age, and he has formulated the recipe in one of those instalments of his garrulous "Petit Journal" which is the most charming feature in the Paris *Temps*. It is contained in two words—Intellectual Work. Nothing, he declares, helps so materially to conserve physical strength as mental employment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT last news has been heard of the missing s. s. Khiva. She is reported as having taken fire and having been grounded at Merbat on the coast of South Arabia. The Sultan of Muscat is reported to have despatched the Zanzibar steamer Avoca to the assistance of the pilgrims, and hopes are entertained that the majority of the pilgrims will be rescued. Only twenty casualties are reported in the telegram received. Later news may be expected today. Provisions are greatly needed, and now that the whereabouts of the steamer is known, and the doubt that has hung over her safety cleared up, every effort will be made to render assistance to her passengers.

OUR Simla correspondent, writing on Saturday, says : The first gymkhana meeting took place this afternoon, and was witnessed by a large assembly of enthusiastic spectators. The first race was run shortly after 5 p.m., and was well won by Captain Gordon. The second event was tent-pegging in half-sections. Three runs ; pegs taken and carried twenty yards only to count. This was very neatly won by Captains Mercer and Gordon. The Polo Ponies Race was easily won by Captain Gough on Lord William Beresford's "Tea." Mr. Bright's "Cocoa" was quite out of it, showing the superiority of tea over chocolate. The Needle and Thread Race for all ponies, 14-hands and under, fell into the hands of Major Hawkins, his wife threading the needle in a marvellously short space of time. The Wand Race, the fifth and last event, was very cleverly won by Captain Haag. Lady Lansdowne threaded the needle for Captain Lord Milton, A-D-C., and we were all exceedingly glad to see her Excellency looking so well, after her recent indisposition. Lord William Beresford, V.C., was on the field as jovial as is his wont, but it was curious not to see India's greatest sportsman on horseback. He still walks a little lame, but improves daily. Simla people all realize what a true friend he has been to them in every sporting and manly recreation, and indeed had it not been for his indomitable energy, Annandale Race Course would have never existed.

AT the annual meeting of the Calcutta University on Saturday, the annual report of the Syndicate was adopted, and Mr. W. Griffiths was confirmed in the appointment of Registrar. A proposal made by the Syndicate to include the elements of surveying, book-keeping, and short-hand in the curriculum of the Entrance course was rejected, and an amendment to refer the matter to the Syndicate for reconsideration was also rejected.

THE Madras Electric Tramway Company has not yet decided upon any particular method of electric traction says the local paper. The overhead wire system, which was at first thought the best, offers difficulties in connection with the local telegraph lines, which it will be costly to overcome. Possibly, therefore, the accumulator system will be adopted, such as has been adopted in Birmingham. Recent improvements have reduced the weight of the accumulators from two tons to half a ton, so that objection on the score of bulkiness will no longer hold good. We learn that the Company is positive of being able to commence running cars by the 1st January next. Before that date we trust that some scheme for a local directorate will be devised ; otherwise the shareholders who have subscribed some £50,000 in India will have a very poor voice in the management of the concern.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 22nd April was 215, against 210 and 199, in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 25. There were 23 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 10, in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium, by 17. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There was six deaths from tetanus, against 7 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 21 respectively, against 57 and 22 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·0 per mille per annum, against 26·7, the mean of the last five years.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Co. Approximate earnings for the week ended 15th April were, Rs. 11,403-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 13,064-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 1,661-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 15th April, 1893, Rs. 223-9-5. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 256-2-5. Decrease, Rs. 32-9-0. Receipts from 1st Jan. to 15th April, 1893, Rs. 1,58,338-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 1,54,395-0-0. Increase, Rs. 3,943-0-0.

THE Calcutta Municipal Commissioners have requested Mr. James Wilson, late editor of the *Indian Daily News*, to take up the Secretaryship rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Cowie ; and it is probable that Mr. Wilson will accept the office.

NEWS has been received in Rangoon from Pekin that China has declined to receive the small mission to the Governor of Yunnan offered by the British Government. She is said to insist on the customary mission, of which there is apparently a tradition that it took elephants as presents, and was generally on a scale of pompous formality.

A PROPOSAL from the Cochin Government is now before the Government of Madras urging the advisability of constructing a line of railway through the Kuthiran Ghaut. The Chief Engineer of the Native State has surveyed the country and has given it as his opinion that no insuperable obstacle present themselves, and that the line can be constructed without tunnelling. The Cochin Durbar says that trade would be greatly benefited by the proposed railway.

ATTENTION was drawn some time ago, observes a contemporary, to a proposal, made in all good faith, by a pious Marwari to use the parcel post for the conveyance to Hardwar of the ashes of Hindus, cremated in the ordinary course after death. The Post Office sensibly declined to accept the suggestion, though unquestionably they might have derived a large revenue from the traffic by charging a special fee for such consignments. Now another Hindu has come forward with a similar proposal, but he desires that the ashes may be carried at a reduced rate not only to Hardwar, but to Benares and Allahabad. Having been in the Post Office himself, he wishes to be made Government Agent, and he has gone so far as to issue an advertisement setting forth the advantages which will accrue to all Hindus if they have dealings with him. "Bones of the dead," to quote his own words, "properly cleansed and sprinkled with the leaves of the *tulsi*, wrapped in a silk or woollen-cloth, and packed in a case, may be sent to us by post as prepared parcel. Every such parcel should bear a superscription showing that it contains bones. A reply prepaid post-card should be despatched along with the parcel to enable me to inform the sender of the time at which the bones received are consigned in the Ganges." This advertisement is certain to attract attention, so it may be as well to state that the Post Office have declined to close with the offer, and that ashes or "bones" cannot be sent by post. The intimation that "if it is intended to remit money for distribution of alms among Brahmins, money may be remitted to me by means of a money-order, and detailed instructions should be given, which will be precisely attended to," is one that may make us ponder over the unselfishness of human nature. In these days pilgrimages are becoming more and more of a practical business nature, and an agency for helping Hindus to visit these sacred shrines, and to ensure the dust of their dead kindred being cast in the Ganges, does not come as a surprise. But the Indian Post Office have a say in the former matter at any rate, and the latest proposal to make it a carrier of the fragments of poor humanity has been rejected on very good grounds.

ACCORDING to "Wit and Wisdom," Mr. Walter Besant does not sleep in the afternoon ; Mr. Henry Irving says it is "his custom of an afternoon ;" Professor Blackie has had his forty winks for fifty years ; Mr. Hall Caine sleeps away some hours of the day, and has no remorse ; Mr Henry Arthur Jones invariably takes an afternoon nap ; Miss Harriet Jay says that a little sleep in the afternoon is to her an absolute necessity ; and the Chief Rabbi only sleeps at night.

THE question of the continuance of a fifth Judge in the Punjab Chief Court, and of the proposal to assimilate the law of appeal in the Punjab to that in force in regulation provinces, is again under the consideration of the Government. It will be remembered that the Chief Court originally consisted of three Judges, but a fourth permanent Judge was added some years ago. Thereafter, for a time, owing to the heavy arrears which had collected, two additional Judges were appointed ; but before the arrears had been removed the number was again reduced to five, of whom the fifth is a temporary Judge, whose term of service is periodically extended. The present sanction will expire in September.

IN noticing recently the annual return of "crime in the Army" for the year 1891 writes a contemporary we did an injustice to one of the best behaved regiments of infantry serving in India. The 2nd Battalion of the Royal West Surrey were described as having had an exceptional number of courts-martial, and it was said that the minor punishments were also very numerous. The battalion was unfortunately confused with another, which need not be indicated, but it may be stated that the men of the 2nd Queen's, now stationed at Dinapur, are but little given to breaches of discipline. With an average strength of considerably over 1,000 during 1891, there were but 26 courts-martial and 867 minor punishments during 1891, or a percentage of 2·5 and 84·6 respectively. The significance of these figures will be understood when it is added that one regiment reached the percentage of 10 for courts-martial, and that the average of minor punishments in the battalion was 146 per cent.

SOME two years ago a great deal of correspondence passed between the Kashmir State and the India Government relative to the extradition of deserters from Imperial Service troops, who find a safe refuge in British territory. The Indian Government is particular in insisting that their deserters should be arrested and delivered over on demand. The old adage "It's a poor rule that won't work both ways" is we think very applicable to this case, says the Lahore paper, as, we believe, no definite agreement has been made on the subject. We would, however, suggest that the military authorities of all Native States should make it compulsory for a sepoy to take some article of Government property—a turban for instance—when proceeding on furlough. In case of desertion to a British regiment there would be no difficulty in having a man arrested on a charge of theft, for which crime no especial agreement is required.

THE latest telegrams from Gilgit, which bring our news up to the 25th April, relate no further development of the position in Chilas. On the 21st indeed the enemy was reported to be mustered in force a day's march below Chilas, and a fight was, of course, looked upon as imminent. But the attack had not come up to the evening of the 22nd, and the latest intelligence brought to the Political Officers was that the efforts in Bajour and the neighbourhood to bring about a combined assault upon the fort had fallen through. Dr. Robertson in Chitral had heard the same news, and was proposing, as the air had cleared, to pay a visit to Lutku, in company with the Mehtar. Major Twigg was expected to reach Chilas on the 23rd April.

A SHILLONG correspondent telegraphs that the Chief Commissioner has addressed a strong letter to the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar on the subject of the recent dacoities and robberies in his district. A punitive Police force is to be located on suspected Manipuri villages ; and the Inspector-General of Police proceeds at once to Cachar to make the necessary arrangements. We may infer that the Assam Government has at length recognised the necessity for prompt and vigorous measures, and for the present we welcome this sign of interest in the condition of the frontier districts without pausing to enquire why action in the matter has been so long delayed.

WHEN a grandee of Spain has come into his title, and duly enrolled his claims, he asks the Lord High Marshal and Lord Chamberlain, as we would say, to beg of the Sovereign to appoint a day upon which the petitioner may go in great state to the Palace, "a cubrirse," to make his obeisance and to assert his hereditary right to cover his head with his hat in the presence of Royalty itself. Among the grandees recently thus admitted was a scion of the noble house of Medina Coeli, the premier duke, premier peer of the realm, a race that has played as much part in the history of mediæval Spain as any of its Royal houses of Castille, Austria, and Bourbon. Nobody, writes a Madrid correspondent, expected the surprise that the younger son of the Dowager Duchess of Medina Coeli the, uncle of the present and twentieth Duke, his Grace the Duke of Tarifa, was keeping in reserve for this ceremony. A caricaturist might have made a delightful cartoon out of the faces of the noble audience that listened to the following discourse of a grandee of the first class, a Medina Coeli, forsooth. "Senora,—I bear the title of Duke of Tarifa on account of my descent from the house of Medina Coeli, but not in virtue of those qualities which might justify the possession of this dignity. If in my ancestors there were heroic deeds worthy of such high rewards, I up to the present have not even had an opportunity for imitating them or for continuing in their wake and in my eager desire to put myself in harmony with the present times, the legitimate exigencies of which I have not ignored in my short life, I entered the State Schools, anxious to acquire learning, as it was not given to me to be able to acquire glory, though not a little glory too can be acquired in this epoch by devoting oneself to peaceful pursuits, the arts of peace. This is why, now, on casting myself at the feet of your Majesty, and at the feet of your august son, King Alfonso XIII., with the homage of my profound adhesion and the loyal intention of serving you both, I must limit myself to offering you the only title I have acquired by myself, and that I prize highly, my modest diploma of civil engineer."

PARIS has on a coat of many colours. Its walls, says a correspondent there, are covered with the professions of faith, in all hues and tints, of candidates for the Town Council, the Government alone having the right to stick white bills. Eighteen hundred bill-stickers have been at work night and day. They only take snatches of rest in the offices of bill-sticking contractors, where they throw themselves to sleep a while on piles of placards. They start out in shifts of six or seven, and before they come back placard from 250 to 300 bills, trying wherever they can to cover the bills of hostile candidates. Each member of each shift earns 5f. for every 250 that he sticks. He makes, during the war of placards, which lasts three weeks, about 25f. a day and night. The paste pot with which he is supplied contains 44lbs., enough to stick 1,000 bills, the weight of which is 9lbs. One of the gang carries a ladder. There are 600 candidates, for each of which about 15,000 bills are stuck. This uses up 9,000,000 of them and 180,000 kilos of paste. Besides this placarding each candidate sends round to the electors in addressed envelopes a profession of faith and voting tickets. Nineteen hundred persons at zf. a day are engaged in writing the addresses.

MUCH interest is still being evinced in the late Mr. Baird's will. Despite the authoritative statement put forth by the solicitors that Mr. Baird has left the whole of his property to his mother, I am told (writes a London correspondent) that the will to that effect has not yet been found, and that it will be opposed in the interests of another person, to whom a similar bequest has been made by a second will. In this connection a curious point is likely to arise. The property being situate in Scotland, the will must be proved there. But, under Scots law, I believe that the second will may be ruled untenable, by reason of a latent defect which would not, however, have invalidated it under the law of England. Therefore, unless a compromise averts it painful disclosures in open Court will have to be faced before the validity of either will is established.

THE Khan of Kalat's son, Azim Jan, who was at Bhag Nari, and who is alleged to have cut off the Wazir's head, because the latter, according to the rumour, presented his pistol towards the Khan, arrived at Quetta by the ordinary mail train on the evening of the 20th instant. Major Temple, Political Agent, Kalot, went to the Railway Station to receive him. Azim Jan is staying with his father and his brothers who came to Quetta before him. He has been called upon to give evidence in the case of the outrage in Kalat, into which an inquiry is being held and deposition of witnesses recorded by Major Temple.

THE LOSS OF THE ROUMANIA.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON'S EXPERIENCES.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON, one of the survivors of the loss of the Roumania, has addressed the following letter to the *Civil and Military Gazette* :—

Sir,—When I returned from Portugal I intended publishing my account of the above disaster, but owing partly to the injuries I received, but principally because I thought that an inquiry would be held and that the evidence taken would be fully published, I refrained from so doing. Every one is doubtless aware that the inquiry was held, but only on account of the great pressure brought to bear on the Board of Trade and not because of the gravity of the disaster, and the evidence taken was not published in full either at home or in India. I shall be much obliged if you will publish the following so that a fairly full account of the accident by one of the survivors may be given to the English in India who suffered so terribly.

The Roumania left Liverpool at midnight on Saturday, 22nd October. She was carrying more cabin passengers than she had accommodation for, consequently the Captain and two of the officers of the ship gave up their cabins, and a makeshift sleeping place for the nurses and children was rigged up with shawls hung across in the stern of the vessel.

The ship did not make a good passage, owing, doubtless, to insufficient steam-power. She went at the rate of about 10 knots for the first two or three days, but between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday we went only 150 miles, and were doing about the same on Thursday.

Most of the passengers were able to get on deck during the first four days, but on Thursday the vessel rolled so heavily that the greater number, including myself, had to stop below. I understand from Lieut. Rooke that an observation was taken on Wednesday, but I have no knowledge whether this was done subsequently.

On the afternoon of Thursday my wife, who had been on deck, came down and went into her cabin ; she then came to me and told me that the life-belts had been taken out of her cabin to make room for the luggage, and asked if there were any in my cabin. I got up and looked, but could find none ; and being very sea-sick, I could not make further enquiries.

These life-belts in every other ship I have travelled in, have always been hung near the roof of the cabin, where they are easily seen and got at, and are out of the way of passengers' luggage, which of course goes under the berth.

That night about 1 a.m., Mr. Rooke came down from above, where he had been smoking and had just undressed when the vessel struck. I got up at once and put on my greatcoat, and then she struck again and the screw stopped working. I went out of my cabin and found the passage full of startled passengers, and immediately went forward on to the hurricane-deck. I did not see any officers, but a number of lascars in a great state of panic were struggling with one another to get at the boats.

I could get no information from them as to what had happened ; and not liking to leave my wife alone, I returned below. When I was on deck it was drizzling a little, but no waves broke over the ship at this time. I found everyone in a great state of alarm and tried to quiet them by saying that I thought it was only the machinery had broken down. Soon after this the waves which now began to break over the ship, broke the skylight in the saloon, and those of us who were there had to retreat to the passage between the cabins, and some of the male passengers, including Lieut. Rooke, went on deck. Lieut. Rooke told me afterwards that he saw the Captain on deck in his pyjamas, and the first officer who was helping the stewardess. He also states that after the lascars had relinquished their attempt to lower the boats, he, with some of the passengers tried to help the quartermasters to effect this, but it was found that the gear would not work. I had no idea at this time that it was a serious matter, and thought it best to remain below with my wife and the other ladies and children.

About half-an-hour after the vessel struck, the third officer came down for a minute. I asked him, "How far are we from shore? What had we better do?" He replied, "You had better stay where you are!" and went away immediately.

This was the only occasion on which an officer came near the passengers below, who consisted principally of helpless women and children ; and it shows the utter want of discipline on board the ship that no officer was told off to look after them in this extremity.

At this time Captain Sandford and myself were the only men amongst all these poor women and children. Shortly after this Mrs. Boutflower and two of her children were swept off through a cross passage into the sea. Captain Sanford who was standing near to her made a dash to save them but was too late. This terrible scene roused us to a vivid sense of our danger and my wife implored me to go and look for life-belts. I went into three cabins (the only ones I could get into) but could not find any ; and as there was no one of the ship's crew with us, I could not ask where they had been put.

I should have tried to get on deck, but did not like to leave my wife ; and it was dangerous to take her, as the sea was breaking heavily over the vessel and filling the passages with water. All we could do was to await events, and one by one the lights were put out until we were left in darkness. Up to this time the ladies and children had behaved splendidly, though almost frightened to death ; but when the last light went out and the sea poured in on us, the shrieks of the poor creatures were such as I can never forget. This lasted for a very few minutes, and then all was still. During this time I had caught hold of the sill of the skylight over the passage with my left hand, and was supporting my wife with my right arm.

I was trying to lift her through the skylight, but a wave dashed me from my hold, and we were engulfed in a turmoil of water and broken timber.

The last that I remember was that I had my arms round my wife, and I suppose I must have been stunned by a blow on the head. On coming to I found myself in the sea, and I hardly realized I was alive till I saw a light far out at sea. This was the light of the lighthouse on the Burlings. I turned my head in the opposite direction and immediately saw the cliffs on the shore, which seemed to tower right over me. I began to swim in this direction and came upon a board which I used to assist me. The sea was not very rough, but I was thrown against the wreck and lost my hold of the board.

I found too that my clothes began to weigh me down so I took them off one by one and then swam in till I got amongst the breakers. I turned on my back and was carried on to the sands, and immediately crawled out of reach of the waves and lay down. I had been terribly knocked about in the ship and was completely exhausted. The tide was rising and presently I had to shift my place, which I did by dragging myself up to the cliffs, and here I lay down naked until the morning.

It had all appeared to me like a horrible dream, but now I began to realize all that I had lost, lying there wounded and naked, exposed to wind and rain and chilled to the bone. The one thought that filled my mind was what appeared to me the wanton carelessness which had brought about this disaster and had accompanied it to its terrible close.

The light from the Burling lighthouse was blinking at me the whole night looking quite close, though really seven or eight miles away. It should have been visible to the watch (*if any watch was kept*) for full two hours ; as I am told that it can be seen for nearly twenty-five miles, and the ship was making only some five to six knots. It is to be noted that this light was on the starboard side whereas the ship would have been well to sea with the light on her port side. The cliffs too must have been in sight, if any watch had been kept, for some time before the ship struck.

When morning broke, I found myself in a fever, Mr. Rooke came along, and finding me naked, got me some clothes from the wreckage and tried to help me to walk ; but my feet had been badly cut, and after going some three hundred yards along the sands, I had to lie down.

Here I stopped till about two o'clock in the day. Mr. Rooke and the lascar went to seek assistance, and presently the country people came down and brought me some bread and water and carried me to a more sheltered place. Nothing could exceed their kindness, and I may here express my gratitude for the kind treatment which I received on all hands during my stay in Portugal.

In the afternoon a custom-house officer procured me a mule, upon which I rode into Peniche and was taken to the hospital.

After having had my wounds dressed, the lascars were brought in. I asked them to give me particulars about the wreck, and how the accident had happened, and the serang (the boatswain) who acted as spokesman told me, that the officer of the watch was either drunk or asleep. I then asked him about the lascars who were on watch forward.

He said that as it was cold and wet they had been brought on the bridge, so as to be sheltered by the canvas. It seems more than probable that in the absence of the officer, these men had gone to sleep at their post, and failed to see both the light of the lighthouse and the cliffs. This appears to me to be only reasonable explanation of the position of the vessel and the terrible catastrophe which resulted.

The serang further told me that four or five of the men came ashore in a boat and the rest with life-buoys.

I reproached the lascars for not having tried to save the passengers in their boat, and this seemingly led them afterwards to reconsider their statement; as some days later they made a statement to Mr. Cowper, the Consul, which I interpreted, to the effect that they had been swept over-board directly they came up from the forecastle, and had swam ashore. I have no doubt that their first story was true as Mr. Rooke heard them talking when he was in the water, and the boat was found on the shore on the morning following the wreck.

This is a simple narrative of such facts as came before me; and as far as can be judged, these were the main causes of a disaster, which resulted in such an appalling loss of life, and which has spread bereavment and sorrow far and wide:—

1st. The grave blunder in the course steered by the vessel.

2nd. The absence of a proper look-out.

3rd. The utter want of discipline and management of the crew.

4th. The impossibility of getting the boats off the davits (except the one seized by the lascars).

5th. The absence of the life-belts.

I will conclude by saying that it is my firm belief that had the boats and life-belts been available, all or the great part of these valuable lives now lost would undoubtedly have been saved.

With a view to see if anything can be done to render owners (who ought to be responsible for all such accidents arising from the carelessness or otherwise of their servants) liable for losses and damages that passengers may sustain I enclose copies, as far as I am able, of the correspondence that passed between me and the owners of that ill-fated vessel.

They certainly paid my way back by train from Lisbon to London, but on my applying to them for compensation told me verbally that they were not liable for anything, but if I would admit I had no claim against them, they would give me a passage to India by any line I liked and an allowance of £100, but I must sign a receipt drawn up by their solicitors.

Copy of Messrs Henderson Bros. draft-letter submitted to Capt. Hamilton for signature with the offer of £100.

"I write to acknowledge the receipt from you of the sum of £—as a payment in respect of the loss which I have sustained and the expenses to which I have been put by reason of the stranding of the Roumania by which vessel I was a passenger.

Admitting as I do that you, as owners of the Roumania are not under liability to me for any loss, damage, or expense which I have incurred thereby, I have to thank you for the consideration which you have shown me in making me this allowance."

Copy:—From Capt. Hamilton to Messrs. Henderson (dated 23rd December about).

"I really cannot bring myself to sign the enclosed form on receipt. I refer of course to the last paragraph.

I notice also that the receipt does not include any reference to the passage to India which you have agreed to give me. If, however, the objectionable paragraph in the receipt be omitted I shall be prepared to sign in exchange for the £100, and a satisfactory arrangement as to securing me a passage by a P. and O. Steamer."

I wrote this to Messrs. Henderson from Rood Lane, E. C. Not hearing from them I wrote telling them my proper address on 31st December, 1892.

"From Messrs. Henderson to Capt. Hamilton, 21st Jan. 1893. We have received your favour of 31 ult. As our efforts on your behalf have evidently not been appreciated or the good feeling we have shown reciprocated, we cannot now move further in the matter and refer you to the managing Directors, Messrs. Henderson Brothers, Glasgow."

I then wrote to Messrs. Henderson Bros., Glasgow on 4th January, 1893, enclosing copies of the above and appealed to them as man to man whether they could have signed such a receipt or expected any one with any proper feeling in him to do so, knowing that the ship had been thrown away through carelessness and when many lives might have been saved if only the life-saving apparatus had been available.

Reply of Messrs. Henderson Bros. to Capt Hamilton, 9th Jan. 1893. "We have received your letter of 4th instant, and beg to state in reply that however much we deplore the sad loss of life by the Roumania, and sympathise with the sufferers, we cannot feel that we were in any way responsible, as nothing that was in our power could possibly have prevented it. We think that this is a point you lose sight of, judging from your communications with our London Firm, as well as the tone of your letter to us, and the efforts you have made directly or indirectly to give us trouble. We are advised that we are in no way liable for any loss you have sustained, or for any expenses you have incurred, and whilst we were disposed to make some allowance as a matter of grace, we must decline to do so as a matter of right.

It is true that we made an allowance to Lieutenant Rooke, but we must say that he approached us in a very different spirit from what you have done, and expressed himself in every way satisfied by the manner in which we had treated him."

Then followed this correspondence.

After the receipt of the last letter, I took no further steps till the Board of Trade Inquiry had been held. Then I wrote and claimed the amount of the fares I had paid them for safe conveyance of my wife and self to Bombay, and in reply I received a letter from their solicitors saying they did not hold themselves liable, and if I wanted to do any more they referred me to the Law Courts. Of course being a private individual and having lost all I possessed on board their vessel, and also because I had to return to India, I could not afford the time, and had not the money to engage in a long and costly law suit against a rich and powerful company, which, I was told by the highest counsel in England, would in all probability be taken up to the House of Lords for final decision; so all I could was to engage my passage in another line and pay my fare over again, leaving the company rich by the amount that had been paid by me and, I presume, full insurance for the loss of their ship, and leaving me bereft of all that made life worth living and all my worldly possessions lying at the bottom of the sea.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The *Overland Mail*, which arrived on the 23rd April, contains a curious paragraph, pointedly advising educational officers in India to study the proceedings of educational bodies in England lest they fall behind the times. The writer thinks it may not be generally known in India that the system of "payment by results" is now hopelessly discredited, and adds that "State aid is still granted to educational institutions in India on this system, and Indian administrators from Governors of Provinces to Directors of Public Instruction are accustomed to speak of it as if it were a divine revelation." Other Provinces can speak for themselves, but so far as Bombay is concerned this criticism is wildly incorrect. So far from attributing a divine origin to the principle of payment by results, Bombay discarded it altogether for all High and Middle Schools years before it received its *coup de grace* in England. The changes introduced into the Bombay Code by Lord Reay put aided schools in a more favourable position as regards fixity of grants, freedom of classification, large choice in the matter of studies and complete liberty in regard to text books, than aided schools in England enjoy at this moment. We are not, however, altogether sorry that an influential English journal should have called attention to the necessity for Indian educational officials keeping themselves *au courant* of educational progress in Europe. It is unfortunately true that the number of educational officers who have made any serious study of education is very limited, and that there are some who deride and contemn all such knowledge as something beneath them. The article in the *Overland Mail* may serve to remind such that complacent ignorance will no longer suffice, and that professional knowledge will no more come by the light of Nature in education than in other professions.

The death within a few days of each other of Mr. Krishnaji L. Nulkar and Mr. Sorabji S. Bengali has deprived the Presidency of two men of the very highest character, who were educationists to their finger tips. We do not know if they were intimate, or that we ever consciously associated their names together, but looking back it is remarkable how many points of similarity there were in their careers and in their principles. As regards education the present writer was privileged to receive constant communications from both, and is now struck with the essential unity of sentiment which animated the kindly criticisms, counsel, and advice which he alternately received in Bombay and Poona. Both were deeply impressed with the dangers of "departmentalism"—of education becoming a mechanical thing and falling into ruts and grooves. Education, they were never tired of saying, is a living affair, the contact of mind with mind, and character with character, and the one thing needful is to secure teachers who think, and are men of high principle and character. Both advocated and practically promoted the education of girls, and Mr. Sorabji was also for giving a practical turn to education wherever possible. He once sent to the present writer a box containing a large number of little canisters in which were deposited specimens of every *thing* mentioned in Hope's Seventh Gujarati Book, and begged that teachers might be taught that words are mere counters and not coins. It would be difficult to estimate the full effect of the influence of these two men on education in their respective spheres, and it will be long before it ceases to be felt or their names are forgotten.

It seems we were wrong in attributing the monograph on Elphinstone to the Honourable H. J. S. Cotton, the able Bengal Secretary to Government, and that the author is Mr. J. S. Cotton, a brother of the Civilian's and Editor of the *Academy*. Mr. Cotton, we understand, has never been in India, and his success in the Elphinstone is consequently all the more remarkable. The confusion of names explains a remark in the book which we could not make out. Mr. Cotton mentions that the losses in the battle of Kirkee included "a general with the odd name of Moro Dixit." How a Bengal civilian could think *any* name an odd one after what he must be accustomed to seemed not a little puzzling, but we suppose a London editor might be excused for thinking Moro Dixit a rather odd name.

Following the Northern Division some of the District Local Boards of the Central Division have resolved to try the experiment of giving a whole month's vacation to their Primary Schools, and all schools in the Districts of Satara, Sholapur, and Nasik, will accordingly be closed during May. The Boards of Poona, Ahmednagar and Khandesh have not approved of the innovation. There is a good deal to be said on both sides. There can be no question of the relief to the teachers, and the vacation will conduce to regularity so far as they are concerned. On the other hand, where the school life is necessarily so limited the loss of a complete month is a serious thing, and the breach in the formation of the *habit* of learning and obedience is also likely to be prejudicial. Further, it must be admitted that the casual holidays are pretty frequent as it is, and that "over pressure" in the village schools of India is fortunately, so far, an unknown phenomenon. Anyhow it is well that the experiment of a May vacation should be tried in some districts, and the results on attendance and efficiency observed and noted.

The Gilchrist Trustees have elected five landies to the Special Gilchrist Travelling Scholarships for Women Teachers to America this year:—Each lady will receive £100 to enable her to spend two months in studying and reporting upon secondary schools and institutions for the training of women in different parts of the United States. The trustees propose to publish the reports, which it is hoped will prove of value as a contribution towards the solution of some of the problems of secondary education in England. Our readers will remember our advocacy of similar Travelling Scholarships for India.—*Bombay Educational Record.*

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, at the Municipal Hall, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presiding. There were also present Principal Oxenham, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Mr. Grattan Geary, Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Mr. K. M. Shroff, Mr. Harkissondas Narotumdas, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhai Visram Mr. G. W. Roughton, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna.

DUST-BINS IN THE CITY.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. A. G. Viegas moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to direct that all dust-bins in the city be daily emptied and liberally treated with disinfectants, and further that they be thoroughly washed and cleansed as frequently as possible." In support of his proposition Dr. Viegas said that to some of the members of the Standing Committee it would appear that the motion was a superfluous one; but as most of the dust-bins were located in the thickly-populated parts of the city, it was but just and fair that they should be cleansed every day. He thought that the dust-bins were not properly cleansed, which might be because of the insufficiency of staff, or some other reasons he was not aware of. But in the hot season they should be, he thought, specially cleansed and liberally treated with disinfectants daily. In consequence of the bad stench people avoided passing the places where dust-bins were placed. He thought that by cleansing the dust-bins the Commissioner would remove the danger to public health.

Mr. Roughton enquired under what section the motion was brought forward.

The Commissioner observed that such a resolution ought to have come from the Corporation. The Standing Committee could not direct him in the matter.

The Chairman also said that such a resolution should have come from the Corporation.

The Commissioner said that most of the statements made by Dr. Viegas were irrelevant. All dust-bins were cleared daily—some of them so frequently as five times a day. The dust-bins were also washed once or twice a week. He had consulted the Health Officer on the subject, and his opinion was that the dust-bins were cleansed in a satisfactory way.

Dr. Bhalchandra suggested that Dr. Viegas should withdraw his motion.

Dr. Viegas replied that there was no necessity to do so, for the motion would fall to the ground if it was not seconded.

Mr. Shroff thought that if the motion was withdrawn it would save their breath.

The Chairman said it was better to hear the members if they had anything to say on the subject.

After some further discussion Dr. Viegas withdrew his proposition.

HALALKHOR TAX ON THE TRAMWAY STABLES.

The Committee next considered letter No. 1977, dated 29th ultimo, from the Commissioner, on the subject of the halalkhor tax, chargeable to the Bombay Tramway Company.

The Commissionor in his letter stated: The Managing Director, Bombay Tramway Company, has represented to me that the Company annually incur an expenditure of Rs. 2,734 in the removal of the stable mauure from their Colaba and Parel Stables to the Flats, that in consideration of the extra labour undertaken by them, some concession should be made to them in regard to the halalkhor tax. Under Section 368 (1) of the Municipal Act the Company is expected to deposit the refuse only at such places as are provided by the Commissioner for the *temporary* deposit thereof, and under Section 365 the Municipality has to get it removed to the place of final disposal at its own cost. To do this the Health Officer estimates that it would cost us Rs. 358 per month, or Rs. 4,296 annually, and moreover I am not certain that we would be easily able to find a suitable place for the temporary deposit of this enormous quantity of stable refuse without causing nuisance to the locality. Under the circumstances, I think the proposal of the managing director is a reasonable one and to our advantage. I have the honour, therefore, to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to my entering into an agreement with the Company whereby, while they continue to be charged the halalkhor tax in respect of their stables and sheds (which we cannot legally forego) we shall pay back to them the precise amount of such tax as the amount agreed on in consideration of their continuing to do the work of removal of refuse to the place of final disposal. The solicitors have advised me that this arrangement will be legal, and that, as we are legally liable for the removal of all the Tramway Company's refuse, it will be greatly to our advantage. The amount of halalkhor tax paid by the Company is Rs. 728-13-10 per annum.

The Committee resolved that, as applied for by the Commissioner, sanction be given to his entering into an agreement with the Bombay Tramway Company, whereby while they continue to be charged the halalkhor tax in respect of their stables and shed, the Municipality shall pay back to them the precise amount of such tax, namely, Rs. 728-10-0 per annum, in consideration of their continuing to remove refuse from their Colaba and Parel stables to the places of its final disposal.

NIGHT SOIL DEPOT AT COLABA.

The Committee considered letter, dated 27th ultimo, from Messrs. Brown and Moir, on behalf of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, on the subject of the construction of a night-soil depot at Colaba. It was stated in the letter that the building for the deposit of night soil, which is now being constructed at Colaba, on the north side of the new Apollo Press Company's Press buildings, would encroach on the roadway leading to those buildings, thus preventing the passage of more than one cart at a time along that road. That must cause a serious block in the cart-traffic and loss to their client, who were merchants, who stowed their cotton in the press building, and others would find that there was delay in their bales reaching it, and therefore would discontinue storing their cotton there. The proposed night soil building being in such close proximity to the property would prove to be a serious nuisance not only to the employes in the workshop (situated at a distance of only about 12 feet from it) but also to all who would have to pass along to the press buildings. Their client's property would consequently be considerably damaged. They hoped that the Standing Committee would give favourable consideration to the letter and direct the erection of the proposed nightsoil building elsewhere.

It was resolved to refer the matter to the Commissioner and inform the solicitors accordingly.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

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THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

The following is the text of a third representation forwarded by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha on the subject of the rules promulgated by Government under the Indian Councils Act:—

Sarvajanik Sabha Rooms, Poona, 2nd May, 1893.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Legislative Department.

Sir,—In continuation of our letter No. 162, dated 20th April, 1893, we have been directed by the managing committee of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha to submit for the consideration of Government the following additional points in connection with the rules promulgated by Government in March last, under the Indian Councils Act of 1892.

(2) Since these rules were published the Sabha has made careful enquiries about the status and position of the zemindars in Sind, and about their fitness to properly exercise the franchise conferred upon them by Government. These inquiries show:—

(*a*) That there are about three hundred zemindars, who belong to the first and second class and pay Rs. 1,000 and more by way of assessment.

(*b*) That they are scattered all over the provinces, the largest number being, however, found chiefly in Upper Sind.

(*c*) That most of these superior zemindars have been for a long time so involved in debt, that two special Relief Acts have been passed for their benefit and a special officer has been appointed to administer this relief.

(*d*) That in spite of the relief thus given to a considerable portion of these zemindars by the Sind Encumbered Estates Acts (XIV. of 1876 and XX. of 1881), they have again involved themselves in debts.

(*e*) That among them, there are not more than four or five who understand English, that the general level of their attainments is not very high, and that none of them possess sufficient education to intelligently follow the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

(*f*) That no zemindar would care to come forward to seek the suffrages of the members of his class, and that none of them would care to take the trouble of coming all the way to Bombay or Poona to attend meetings of the Legislative Council.

(*g*) And that as a class, the zemindars are not in a position to appreciate the privilege conferred upon them by Government.

Under these circumstances it appears to the Sabha that the Municipal and Local Boards of Sind would make a better constituency than the zemindars and would exercise the franchise in a more satisfactory manner. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, as pointed out in the memorial submitted by the Bombay public on the subject of these rules, is a small body, consisting of only thirty-one mercantile houses, out of which again sixteen are branches of Bombay firms. This circumstance strengthens the reasonableness of the request made by the Sabha that this Chamber should, for purposes of representation, be associated with the Bombay Chamber. The seat, which would thus become available, should be assigned to the Central Division. Should the Government, however, deem it necessary to give separate representation to the Karachi Chamber, the Government could easily do it by giving to that body one of the nomination seats at their disposal.

(4.) Since the date of our last memorial further meetings have been held in Dhulia, Nasik, Sholapur, and also in Bombay, and memorials from these places have been addressed to Government. These memorials will, the Sabha hopes, satisfy Government that the representations made by it on this subject are fully supported by the intelligent public of the entire Central Division, as also by the people of Bombay. Both the Anglo-Indian and Native Press have expressed views to the same as aware of the difficult nature of the responsibility placed on Government, but it hopes to have made out a case that, even within the restricted limits for choice laid down, it is possible to arrange the distribution in a more fair and reasonable manner. The Sabha, therefore, requests that Government will be pleased to reconsider their scheme, and obtain additional powers, if necessary, so as to remove all cause for complaint in this matter.—We have the honour, &c.,

(Sd.) G. K. GOKHALE,
" S. H. SATHE,
Hon. Secs, Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona.

MR. J. L. KIPLING.

The following appreciative sketch of the Indian career of Mr. J. L. Kipling, Principal of the School of Art at Lahore, and Curator of the fine Museum. which he has organised in the Punjab capital, appears in the *Pioneer*, on the eve of his retirement from this country. Mr. Kipling won his spurs in Bombay, where his artistic genius will have lasting commemoration in the admirable work carried on in some of the finest buildings in the city. Mr. Kipling was Principal of the School of Art in this City, where he is still well remembered, for some years before he was appointed to organise and take charge of the Mayo School of Art in Lahore nearly twenty years ago:—

Mr. J. L. Kipling, Principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art and Curator of the Museum, Lahore, is leaving India this month on retirement after twenty-eight years' service in the country. Apart from his great and varied ability Mr. Kipling possesses an almost unique knowledge of Indian Art, which only long experience and constant study can give, and his place will be very difficult to fill. We must go back to 1865 to trace his career. In that year he joined the public service as architectural sculptor. These were the golden days of the cotton boom, and Bombay was being built anew on Sir Bartle Frere's spacious lines. Decorative stone-carving was wanted for the Veneto-Oriental Gothic structures that were rising in all their splendour in the Western capital, and it was not to be had. Mr. Kipling supplied the want, and it was his good fortune to begin that carved work which is now-a-days to be seen on all the public biuldings. Between sculpture and cotton there would seem to be a wide gulf fixed, but the Bombay Government sent their young officer touring through the cotton districts, and his first literary work was a description of the production and trade in the great staple of the Presidency. It was not, however, a mere cut-and-dried report, for the personages of the Hindu village-system of the Deccan were described, and a series of drawings given, which are still in the South Kensington Museum. The Government of India next sent Mr. Kipling on a more congenial tour in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the outcome of which was a series of valuable sketches of the art workmen of Upper India. In 1875 Mr. Kipling was entrusted with the starting of the Lahore School of Arts and Designs, his selection as Principal being one of those happy appointments which Government sometimes makes in spite of itself. The school opened in a small hired house: now it has fine premises of its own, and its fame has gone abroad in many lands. Its pupils, though mostly of the artisan caste and handicapped by a want of literary education, are in great demand as draughtsmen, foremen, designers, and the like, and their work is always of the best. One of the first who joined as a boy was Ram Singh, who has been employed by the Queen to design the new dining-room at Osborne. In England he was regarded and spoken of as a self-taught genius whose ability Mr. Kipling had the intelligence to recognise. In reality he was one of the most carefully trained pupils of the school, in which he served an apprenticeship of sixteen years, and, outside the remarkable mechanical dexterity with which he was born, the Principal taught him all he knew.

Once installed at Lahore, Mr. Kipling devoted himself towards securing a better appreciation of Indian Art; and though he might have wrought to very little purpose had his efforts not been contemporary with a general movement all through English society in a similar direction, we owe to him and his school much of the revival that has undoubtedly taken place in indigenous crafts. In 1881-82 he organised an Exhibition of Punjab Art and Manufactures, which was very successful indeed, and drew attention to the progress which he was making in what had then become the Mayo School of Industrial Art. He had much to say to other and more importrut exhibitions, for he sent to the Paris, Melbourne, Amsterdam, Calcutta and London "shows" large collections of Punjab work, accompanied by careful descriptions. It was in this practical way that he served the cause he was bent upon advancing, and India owes much to the sound judgment he displayed in selecting exhibits. An illustrated article in "Harper's" spread the fame of Indian Art in wood and metal, and following close upon this, in 1884, appeared the "Journal of Indian Art," enriched with drawings from the pencil of Mr. Kipling, who started the publication. Of other work done, there must be mentioned the sketches and designs for the pavilions at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage, and the designing and making of the heraldic banners presented to the Native Chiefs on that occasion. The Mayo School of Art and the new Museum at Lahore bear witness to his ability as an architect, and his hand is seen in the Punjab Chiefs College also. Mr. Kipling may not have won the position in the literary world accorded to his son, but who that has read his "Beast and Man in India" will not regret that he has not had more lettered leisure? No servant of the State has ever done a better or more honest tale of labour than Mr. Kipling, and though the C. I. E. has been the only official reward given to him, he has won distinction far outside India, and his days of usefulness are by no means ended with his retirement from the public service. In private life, shrewd, original, kindly, humorous, he will be missed by friends throughout India, and by all Lahore for many a day to come.

THE INDIA OFFICE RECORDS.

Up to the end of the seventeenth century the East India Company's representative in Bengal was merely styled Agent. The first President and Governor was Mr., afterwards Sir, Charles Eyres, who went out to India as a writer in 1675. He was Agent in Bengal from 1694 to 1698, when he was compelled by ill-health to come home. Mr. John Beard, junior, succeeded him as Agent. The new East India Company was now coming to the front, and the letters sent by the Court in London to its servants in India contain frequent denunciations of the rival scheme. There was no room, the Court declared, for two Companies in India. One of them would have to go to the wall, and it should not be them.

BENGAL MADE A PRESIDENCY.

Possibly it was with a view to strengthening the hands of its own officers that the Court resolved to make its settlement in Bengal a Presidency instead of an Agency. The following passage is from a letter from the Court to "our President and Council in Bengal," dated London, 20th December, 1699:—

"First we think fit to acquaint you that, our Agent, Mr. Eyres, having arrived in the *Tavistock* and finding our affairs opposed by those who call themselves a new Company erected by Act of Parliament, of which you have ere now received a full account, and the instruments made use of by that Company, being persons that got their bread and had their rise in our service, particularly Sir Edward Littleton sent out to manage their affairs in the Bay of Bengal, our said Agent having now recovered a good state of health has (out of a just but unusual gratitude) offered his services to return again by the Bay, not doubting but by the assistance of you our Council to maintaine and increaseour interest and reputation in those parts. The consideration of the great investments made yearly in Bengall, our being now possessed of a strong fortification and large tract of land, and prospect from thence of raising a considerable revenue in due time, and of your having been made independent of our other factoryes, hath inclined us to declare Bengall a Presidency. And we have constituted our said Agent (on whom His Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood) to be our President there and Governor of our fort, &c., which we call Fort William. And we must assure Mr. Beard that we have had great consideration in making this constitution, that it may not in any way lessen the good opinion we have of him, or tend in the least to his discouragement. And we say further that no other reason than Sir Charles Eyres desiring to return to the Bay of Bengal in our service could or hereafter shall prevail with us to send any person above our good and faithful servant, Mr. Beard. . . . . And that Sir Charles Eyres' return to Bengal again may not prove to Mr. Beard's prejudice, we have resolved to continue his present salary of two hundred pounds and one hundred pounds gratuity per annum."

The above extract is somewhat fuller than Sir Henry Yule's, to whom, by the bye, the reader may be referred for a biographical notice of Sir Edward Littleton. This worthy was dismissed from the old Company's service for various misdemeanours, including correspondence with interlopers, and was afterwards appointed by the new Company to be its President in Bengal with headquarters at Hughli. Sir Edward Littleton died at Fort William in October, 1707.

THE FORTIFICATION OF CALCUTTA.

The Court's letter, announcing the appointment of Sir Charles Eyres to be President and Governor of Fort William is too long to quote *in extenso*. Here, however, is an interesting reference to the defences of Fort William, or rather of "Calcutta" as the name is spelt in the same despatch. The Court wrote:—

"We take notice of your desires to rebuild the factory, and the reason enducing you thereunto and are entirely disposed to grant your requests. We have discoursed with Mr. Eyres about it, and told him our minds, [and] are fully bent to have Fort William made strong and regular. He seems to fear such a fort will give umbrage to the Moor's Governours. We say we are apprehensive of the Mogols death, and that civill wars are very likely to ensue; and without a fort well strengthen'd you and our estates are in danger. And we are loth to expose either, as was done in the late war. But if a regular fortification will make the Moors suspicious, we apprehend you may do something that may answer the end pretty well in building your factory very strong with brick and lime, and on occasion the windows may serve for port holes, making the main timbers of the floors very substantiall fit to bear a great gun. And the corners of the Factory may have each an angle built as if design'd for closets, and run out far enough to serve for flanks to scour the curtains or sides of the factory in case of an attack. And if the factory was made a pentagon, it would be the most compleate figure now approved of in Europe for fortifications."

THE BURMA TRADE.

According to Sir Henry Yule, Governor Streynsham Master, of Fort St. George, attempted in 1680 to initiate or renew a trade with Burma, drafting "articles of commerce to be proposed to the King of Burma and Peku, in behalfe of the English nation, for the setting of a trade in those countries. Little or nothing, Sir Henry Yule adds, seems then to have come out of it. In a letter to "our President and Council at Fort St. George, (August 26,1698) the Court wrote:—"The Pegu trade we have had long consideration of heretofore, and Debates brought on partly by Mr. Yale but especially by a Duch renegado, a bold talking fellow that got access to King Charles and King James, and talked of nothing but gaining mountains of gold. We convinced His Majesty that Trade would never do the Company two pence of good. It may be serviceable to private merchants that live at the Fort. We will have no trade or settlement there ourselves or any other new settlement made without our express orders."

BOMBAY AND SURAT.

All the above extracts, it will be noted, are from letters written by the Court of Committees to India. In the same volume of the letter book, I have come across a letter addressed by the Court to the Moghul's Governor at Surat. The circumstances in which it was written are explained in the following extract from a letter addressed by the Court to our Generall and Councill of Bombay, dated London, March 17, 169-8-9. "The Company received a letter from the Governor of Surat directed to Sir Josia Child, to which they have returned an answer enclosed in a cloth of gold bag after the manner of that country, which you are to deliver to him sealed up as it is. And we send you with this a copy thereof. That you may know the better how to discourse with him upon any occasion. And you may do well with the letter which is wrote in English to give him a fair copy of it in the Indostan language or in the Persian language or both, or either which you can have best translated."

The letter to the Governor of Surat is as follows:—

"To the most high Lord, the Illustrious pattern of valour, defender of Justice, Loving friend to the true followers of Jesus, most eminent among the great Governours of the most Renowned, most Potent, most Invincible, and most Victorious Emperour Sultan Aurunzeeb Allum Geer (whose days the Almighty Creator of all things long increase) most noble Ammanaut Khan. Sir John Fleet, Knight, Governor of the East India Company, the honour of Trade and glory of merchants over all the world, wisheth long life, health and perpetuall increase in all good things. I have seen your letter to my Predecessor, Sir Josia Child, some time since Governor of this Hon'ble Company, who is yet living, but by reason of Age and infirmity comes but seldom to the city. The laws on which this high and mighty Empire of Great Britain stand firmly established from a succession of many ages inflict death on all men convicted of Piracy, as being the most heinous and most dangerous of all robberies, and the most detested by this generous and courageous Nation, whose principle it is to protect commerce, and to encourage just dealings at all times and in all countries. It was therefore to our Lord and King, and to all his faithful subjects a most afflicting matter like that of a sudden Raging plague, when we heard the news of the Pyracyes committed on the Indian Sea by certain Rennegadoes and Rebells of this Kingdom who were seduced by fugitives and Pyrates of other countries long bred up in that horrid and barbarous course of living, got ships by revolting against their commanders, and murthering them on a suddain. The war which for many years has engaged all the nations on this side of world has hitherto encouraged these traytors to proceed in their wicked attempts, because till the war was over a sufficient fleet to suppress them could not be sent to India. But as soon as the invincible aims of our Mighty monarch had restored Peace to Europe, this Hon'ble Company did lay the transactions of these Pyrates before his illustrious Throne, and our mighty Monarch (whom God long preserve) at the request of the Company, and in regard to the safety and well fare of the Indian trading people, hath sent ships of war of irresistible force and Power, to take and pursue in all seas and parts of the World, and especially in the Indian Seas, these infamous Robbers, and to bring them to punishment which is certain death. And I take this opportunity to let your Excellency know, that as many of Everye's crew as have been taken have suffered death according to our Laws, as Your Excellency may be further informed by the Company's Agents. The Abatement of Customs by a *Phirmand* from the throne of the Sultan Aureng Zeeb whose life and prosperity God long continue, and all kind usages from his great Governours and other Ministers towards the Company's officers and Servants mentioned in your Excellency's letter, will be suitable return for so expensive an undertaking as to clear the sea of Pyrates must certainly prove.

Dated from the East India House in London the 25th day of the month, March, and in the 1699 year of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. John Fleet, Govern'r."—*Madras Mail.*

"THE RULER OF RUSSIA."

Apart from its political articles, the most remarkable paper in the April number of the *Contemporary* is undoubtedly that in which Mr. "E. B. Lanin" gives us an admirably written account of M. Constantine Pobedonostseff. As Ober-Procurator of the Most Holy Synod, M. Pobedonostseff is closely connected with the State—indeed, he has been called "the Ruler of Russia." Mr. "Lanin" writes. His power is practically boundless—princes and peasants being, so to say, in the hollow of his hand; and no better proof of his "incorruptibility" could be given than the circumstance that he should be accused of having *once* used this power for a private end, and then not to injure but to save. There is no branch of the administration, except perhaps that of war, in which he does not intervene from time to time, frequently with benefit and always with effect. He is the General Supervisor of the Government, and his knowledge of details borders on the miraculous. True, it is only potential knowledge; he knows in which pigeon-hole to find the information when the need for it arises; but every kind of information about every department of the administration is to be found there.

THE RISE OF M. POBEDONOSTSEFF.

Mr. "Lanin" tells how M. Pobedonostseff rose from comparative obscurity to occupy his present high position:—Thanks to the intercession of the Grand Duchess Helena Pavlovna, M. Pobedonostseff was appointed, along with Professor Solovieff, tutor to the late Heir Apparent, Nicholas Alexandorvitch, and to his brother, the present Czar. And this was the turning-point of his life, for it gave him at last the fulcrum he needed to raise the Russian Empire from the "slough of constitutionalism" in which it was rapidly sinking upon the dry mud-bank of orthodox-autocracy. The Czar Alexander III., at that time a Grand Duke, with no prospect of succeeding to the throne, conceived a strong liking for the man who had a ready answer for every question, and a complete cut-and-dried system of polity and religion, cemented by fantastic history, which led as straight and direct to its goal as the railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow. The imperial pupil was charmed with the gorgeous texture so skilfully woven by the late professor of law, and delighted with the imperial standard put into his hand, which enabled him thus easily to gauge the events of history and the principles of philosophy without worrying too much over the problems of either science. When the Crown prince died (in 1865) and M. Pobedonostseff's pupil was declared heir to the throne of Peter the Great, these lessons, which he never forgot, were the only Ariadne thread he possessed to guide him through a maize in which vastly superior minds went hopelessly astray. In 1866 the imperial disciple invited his master to remain about his person for two years more, after which he had him appointed member of the Imperial Council; and in 1880 M. Pobedonostseff, then fifty-three years old, was nominated to the post with which his name has never since ceased to be associated.

"THE POLITICAL ALGEBRAIST."

We get a very vivid and striking personal sketch of the man who possesses great power and knows how to wield it:—In person M. Pobedonostseff can hardly be called imposing or prepossessing; and one's first feeling is disappointment that the omnipotent statesman whose name is whispered with mysterious awe should be as plain, prosaic, and uninteresting as Dominie Sampson. Thin, dry, somewhat pinched features cast in the Byzantine mould; cold, sharp eyes rendered colder still by the spectacles that shield them, and whose glance is as frigid as the cheerless ray of the winter's sun; a jerky emphatic mode of delivery and a fidgety demeanour betoken the political algebraist, the lay ascetic whose sharp points and angles have not yet been rounded off by contact with the every-day world. His head is not of those which Spurzheim would have been particularly eager to examine; nor does it impress one as being the shell of the "ovarian eggs of the next generation's civilization." It is not the head of the mystic, the poet, the philosopher, or statesman accustomed to sound abysses, read the future, or bridge over the gulf between the finite, and the infinite but that of the village attorney, of the glorified Wakem, to whom everything is plain, prosaic, and intelligible as a sum in the Rule of Three. If there be a mystic vein hidden away anywhere in the man's organism, one can see at a glance that it never takes him out of the body into the third heaven, nor hinders him from keeping the weather eye constantly open upon enemies and backsliders, as behoves him who, observing the letter of the Gospel precept, watches while he prays.

A TERRIBLE SET OF TEETH.

In all this there is little that is specially startling and positively repellant. It is only when M. Pobedonostseff smiles that one stands face to face with the unknown, the mysterious, and an uncanny feeling seizes the beholder and produces a decidedly creeping sensation. Both his lips seem equally moveable, both as it were equally eager to betray the secret which they ought jealously to guard. For eye certainly hath not seen, nor hath the heart of man conceived anything more gruesome or more blood-curdling since Medusa's head was severed from its body than the teeth displayed to view by M. Pobedonostseff's sardonic smile. The first time I saw them I lost the thread of my thoughts as completely as Kant when his disciple's button was gone, and I could no more rid my mind of a certain passage in Peter's Epistle about the "ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," than I could take my gaze from those dreadful incisors, the form, and only the form of which seemed human. They fascinated me like the eye of a basilisk; appearing to possess an independent existence of their own and to be endowed with a superhuman vitality, an unholy power. Next day, for instance, I was amazed to find that they had wholly changed their form, being no longer teeth, but formidable tusks with the characteristic space peculiar to the extinct Anoplotherium, negative virtue going out of them and sending a thrill of horror to the heart of the boldest. Gazing at these terrible tusks, one smiles with contemptuous pity at Juvenal's naive question: *Quid violentius* AURE *tyranni?* and heartily concurs in Lucan's *Inest sua gratia parvis*. On the evening of the same day my astonishment reached its climax, when looking, I beheld neither teeth nor tusks, but two coloured ridges of sharp ivory with no single mandible clearly marked, as if, the father having eaten sour grapes, the son's teeth were made all edge. No trumpet-tongued angel in Correggio's numerous choir, and only one *ci-devant* archangel in Rubens's "Last Judgment" has a smile even remotely suggestive of that which occasionally plays upon M. Pobedonostseff's features and petrifies the hearts of his hearers.

THE CZAR AND THE OPERA-SINGER.

But though, as has been hinted, this tyrant wields so much power, he does not always succeed in getting his own way:—Some time ago a certain Mlle. Sionitskaia came up to St. Petersburg to make her debut on the stage of the Imperial Opera, which in Russia is supported by the Czar. The mere fact, and nothing more was announced in the journals. M. Pobedonostseff, however discovered that the diva *in spe* was the daughter of a deacon of the Orthodox Church, and was shocked to think that she was about to devote her young life to the service of the devil in the temple of vice called the Opera which is kept by the head of the Holy Church. She was given to understand that she must turn from her evil ways and repent, and specially forswear this sinful purpose. Terrified, the poor girl, who had set all her hopes upon this cast of the die, ran hither and thither in search of advice and help—now to the director of the Imperial Theatre, now to the Minister of the Court. But no official in the empire would attempt to snatch her from the tenacious grip of the Ober-Procurator. "Try the Czar himself," one dignitary suggested, half in jest, "he can help you, only it is not very likely that he will." The girl was already packing up her things and preparing to return home, but she determined to take this hint, and see what would come of it. A courageous chamberlain was found who laid the matter before the Emperor, and urged that the only principle upon which Mademoiselle Sionitskaia could be hindered from becoming an opera-singer is one which would necessitate the closing of all imperial theatres. The Czar was amused, but likewise embarrassed. His views on theatrical amusements clash with those of his Mentor. He promised to think the matter over. When the decision was announced it was reasonable. "She may go on the stage and sing if she will and can; but she must do it quietly and without any flourish of trumpets, for I cannot allow the susceptibilities of my old man (the Procurator) to be hurt."

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 29.)

Home Department.

The services of Surgn-Capt A G Hendley, of the Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

Mr A Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, is granted leave, to the 23rd Nov.

Mr L P Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr A Phillips, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut H C Tytler, I S C, 11th Bengal Infy, Assist Comdt, Surma Valley Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The Rev J F Scobell, a Senior Chaplain of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is permitted to retire from the service.

The services of the Rev A H Finn, Chaplain of Dagshai, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

The services of the Rev W G Burroughs, a Junior Chaplain on the Burma Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr T D La Touche, Depy Supt Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as Supt, during the absence on furlough of Mr T W H Hughes.

Foreign Department.

Col F A Wilson, I S C, Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Bundelkhand, is granted sppecial leave for six months.

Surgn-Capt C M Moore, M D, I M S (Bombay), Medical Officer, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force and of the Harowtee and Tonk Political Agency, with effect from date of joining, vice Surgn-Capt R Shore, M D.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt for employment in Kurram, with effect from the date of their joining their appointments:—Capt E W S K Maconchy, D S O, 4th Sikh Infy; and Lieut G O Ross-Keppel, R S Fusiliers.

The services of Mr H S Talbot, Ex Engr, Gwalior State, Public Works Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Dept of the Govt of India.

Lieut-Col N C Martelli, I S C, Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Resident in Meywar, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Col S B Miles, or until furthers orders.

Lieut C H Pritchard, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Lieut-Col Martelli.

Capt M A Tighe, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 2nd class, is posted as Assist Commissioner of Merwara.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department arr notified:—Mr G H R Hart to revert to Class II: Mr R N Ray to revert to Class III; Mr H J Brereton to revert to Class IV; Mr R T Howe to revert to Class V of the Enrolled List; Mr G D Pudumjee is promoted substantively to Class IV; Mr K B Wagle to Class V; and Mr W J Williamson to Class VI of the Enrolled List.

Mr W G Clague is appointed to act as Supernumerary Chief Supt in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma.

Mr E de C Williams, Depy Postmaster General, Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days.

Mr L G Wait, Depy Postmaster General, 3rd grade to officiate in the 2nd grade of Depy Postmasters General.

Mr C Goodburn, Supt, Railway Mail Service, to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Postmasters General, and to be in charge of the Rajputana Circle.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The tenure of the appointment of Capt C G Oldfield, R A, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, in the Ordnance Dept in India, is extended for five years.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut Col J A D Gordon, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 2nd Bengal Infantry for six months; Major G D C Gastrell, I S C, Wing Commander and second in-command, 8th Bengal Infantry, for one year; Major C C Ellis, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Dept, for one year; Capt P M Carnegy, I S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Battn 4th Gurkha Rifles, for one year; and Capt K Chesney, I S C, Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Lancers, for six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Capt C E Johnson, I S C, Wing Officer, 36th Bengal Infy, for two years.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Lieut W N Evans, I S C, Squadron Officer, 10th Bengal Lancers, for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—Major D L Smith-Dorrien, E S O, Derbyshire Regt, Depy Assist, Adjt-Genl, (p a) for eighth months; Major O E M Davies, Cheshire Regt, Assist Adjt-Genl, Peshawar-district, (m c) for six months; and Surgn-Col E O Tandy, Principal Medical Officer, Budelkhand and Nerbudda districts, (m c) for six months.

The leave granted to Col R F C A Tytler, General List, Infantry, is cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut-Col E H Wilson, I S C, Comdt, 31th Bengal Infy, [p a] for four months; Lieut-Col R Bartholomew, General List, Cavalry; Depy Commr, 1st grade, Punjab, [m c] for six months.

Lieut C R Elliot, I S C, Squadron Officer and Adjt, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for six months; and Surgn-Lieut-Col J Young, M B, Bengal Sappers and Miners, (m c) for six months.

Col G W C Plowden, I S C, is permitted to reside out of India.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—Indian Staff Corps—Capt H B Thornhill, to be Major.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col Griffith Griffith, Depy Sanitary Commr, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service.

Volunteer Corps.

Calcutta Naval Volunteers—Engr W R Steele resigns his commission.

Moulmein Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut-Col T G Johnson, I S C, commandant, resigns his appointment.

Marine Department.

Lieut W G Beauchamp, R I M, Assist Surveyor, 3rd class, Marine Survey of India, is granted furlough out of India for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Engr R Malcolm, R I M, for one year.

The following promotions are made in the Marine Survey of India.—

To be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class—Lieut W G Beauchamp, R I M, vice Comdr W H W Searle, R I M, retired.

To be Assist Surveyor, 3rd class—Sub-Lieut F Dobson, R I M, vice Lieut Beauchamp.

Public Works Department.

Mr E P Henderson, C S, Barrister-at-Law, Government Advocate, Punjab, is placed on special duty with the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept.

The services of Lieut A E Panet, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr H F Storey, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Hyderabad, is permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr P J Creameor, Depy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accts, Madras.

Mr M King, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is permanently promoted to Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, and transferred to Burma.

Mr W Dew, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Manager N-W Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways during the absence of Mr G P Rose, C I E, on leave, or until further orders.

The services of Mr M Nethersole, Ex Engr, 4th grade, sub-pro tem, N-W Provinces and Oudh, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Kashmir State.

Mr C H Croudace, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railway is, purmitted to retire from the service of Government.

The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:—F Lund, to be Examiner 4th Class, 3rd grade; and W H E Turner, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary; R A English, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, A G Harrison, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, G H Le Maistre, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, W E Durant, Depy Examiner, 1st grade, and Rulla Ram, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade sub pro tem; F E Godfrey, Examiner, 2nd class, J B Braddon, Examiner, 3rd class, F W Eicke, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, and F C W Dover, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, temporary; W G Bayley, Examiner, 3rd class; W F Barrow, Examiner, 4th class 1st grade, R A English, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, A G Harrison, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, W E Curry, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, Rai Sahib Mungal Sain, Depy Examiner, 1st grade, and Rulla Ram, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Permanent; J S Partridge, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, C R T Balston, Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, S K L'Yeats, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, M H Gayner, Depy Examiner, 1st grade, W H E Turner, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, and F C W Dover, Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, Sub pro tem.

Mr T Higham, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to that Government in the Public Works Dept, Irrigation Branch, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut-Col J W Ottley, C I E, R E, or until further orders.

Mr A G W Reid, C M G, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, vice Mr T Higham.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE,

(*Punjab Gazette*)

On the termination of his special duty the services of Mr A Kensington, Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Fin and Com Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Mr T J Kennedy, Offg Depy Commr, Montgomery, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

Mr Harrison is transferred to Montgomery and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that diitrict vice Mr T J Kennedy proceeding on leave.

Mr H T Rivaz, Addl Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained furlough to Europe for 5 months and 2 days.

The Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Lahore has been pleased to appoint the Rev W F Armstrong, B A, Captain of Peshawar, to officiate as Archdeacon of Lahore, during the absence on leave of the Venerable A N W Spens.

The services of Mr E D Maclagan, Asst Commr, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Rev and Agri Depts.

Mr J G Silcock, Depy Commr, Jhelum, is appointed to officiate as Divnl Judge of Jhelum, vice Mr F D C Bullock.

On relinquishing charge of his duties at Simla, Mr W Chevis is transferred to Jhelum and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district, vice Mr J G Silcock.

Mr A C Marshall, extra Judl Asst Commr, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

Mr A E Martineau, Offg Depy Commr, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

On relinquishing charge of the Ranjanpur Sub Division of the Dera Ghazi Khan District, Lieut C P Thompson is transferred to Hissar, and appointed to officiate as Depy Commr of that district, vice Mr A E Martineau, proceeding on leave.

Mr A F D Cunningham, C I E, Depy Commr, Hazara, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 3 months.

On relinquishing charge of the Lahore Division Lieut-Col J B Hutchinson, Depy Commr, is posted to Hazara, relieving Mr A F D Cunningham, C I E proceeding on leave.

The Rev C Swynnerton, Sr Chaplain, who reported his arrival at Bombay on return from furlough, is appointed Chaplain of the Derajat.

Mr F Field, Extra Judl Asst Commr, from the Peshawar to the Simla District.

Sur-Major C J Bamber Civil Surg, from Gujrat to Jullundur, where he assumed charge of his duties, relieving Surg-Major M O'Dwyer, proceeding on leave.

Sur-Major B Doyle, Civil Surg, from Ferozepore to Peshawar, relieving Sur-Capt G B Irwine.

Mr J P Rawlins, Dist Supdt of Police, Jhelum, has obtained privilege have for 3 months.

Mr C G D Farquhar, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Jhelum, during the absence on leave of Mr J P Rawlins, or until further orders.

Mr D K Homan, Dist Supdt of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, has obtained privilege leave for 2 months and 30 days.

Mr C E G Roe, Asst Dist Supt of Police, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Dera Ismail Khan, during the abscnce on leave of Mr D K Homan, or until further orders.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Percy Fitzgerald's book on Mr. Henry Irving (inscribed to Lady Dorothy Nevill) will be published by Messrs. Chapman and Hall very soon. The preface states that the volume is not intended as a biography of the actor, but as "a review of his artistic laborious work at the Lyceum Theatre during a period of over twenty years." "The pause which will follow his long absence abroad (in America, seems to mark the close of an era, and suggests a favourable opportunity for taking stock of the exertions which have influenced the public taste in so marked a way." The book deals, under separate headings, with Mr. Irving's childhood, the Bateman regime, and gives accounts of every play produced under his management. The Lyceum "properties," the question of reserved seats in the pit, and the system of production, together with notices of Miss Ellen Terry, Mr. Bram Stoker, and other co-workers, will all find a place in the book, which will have for frontispiece a vignette of Mr. Irving.

The "New Review" for May will contain an article which is sure to secure a wide reading in a view of recent events. It will be upon "Parliament and the Press," by Mr. H. W. Massingham.

Mr. Harold E. Moore will shortly publish "Back to the Land," an inquiry in eight chapters as to the possible conditions under which the unemployed can be provided with rural work from which they can obtain subsistence, with practical suggestions as to the means by which a larger number of persons than at present can be maintained from the soil. The work, besides considering past history bearing upon the question, will deal with practical farming details, and includes recommendations relating to land in this country, as to—(1) the conditions necessary to ensure the success of small tenants using horse or entirely hand labour respectively; (2) rural industries which might be revived; and (3) the various methods of co-operative work which might be applied with benefit to land and agricultural labour. As to foreign colonisation, the respective advantages of a "settler" upon land in this country or in our colonies are discussed.

A complete edition of Shelley's works will be published in England by Kegan Paul and Co. early in May, prepared by Mr. George E. Woodberry. The poems which have not hitherto been collected will be brought together into four octavo volumes, of which the number will be limited. Dr. Garnett, Rossetti, Dowden, and Forman's editions have been largely drawn from, and Lady Shelley has presented Mr. Woodberry with a portrait of Shelley, a steel engraving of which will appear in the edition. There are some twenty pages of "Juvenilia," by Shelley, which Esdaile, his grandson, allowed Dowden to use in his Life, presumably for the sake of ensuring kind treatment of his grandmother, but when Dowden made his edition of Shelley's works afterwards, Esdaile emphatically refused to allow him to incorporate these same poems.

Messrs. C. S. Ricketts and C. Shannon, the editors of the Dial, will shortly issue (through Messrs. Mathews and Lane) their illustrated edition of Longus's "Daphnis and Chloe." The volume will be a small quarto, and will contain nearly forty engravings on wood, with numerous ornaments. Two hundred copies only will be printed, and the price is to be £2 2s. The translation used will be that of George Thornley, which appeared originally in 1657 with the quaint sub-title, "A most sweet and pleasant pastoral romance for young ladies." As the editors of the new edition expressly state that it will be unexpurgated, perhaps the modern Miss Grundy would hesitate to call it either "sweet" or "pleasant."

Mr. Grant Allen's collection of sixteen stories, the longest of which, "Ivan Greet's Masterpiece," gives the title to the volume, is to be published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. The author in his preface mentions that the tales "are mostly those which have been written more or less to please myself, and not to please the editor of this or that periodical. Others, however, are cast as a sop to Cerberus. Hitherto I have been in the habit of cremating in one annual holocaust all stillborn children of my imagination; henceforth, I shall keep their poor little corpses by my side, and embalm them from time to time in an experimental volume of Rejected Efforts. 'The Missing Link' and 'The Sixth Commandment' are the only two new stories which make their first public appearance on any stage." Mr. Allen writes from the Hotel du Cap, Antibes.

"English as She is Wrote" is a topic of perennial interest, and therefore the following contribution to it may be read with pleasure. It is from the advertisement of M. Kantorowicz, a bookseller of Milan:—In the present catalogue figures by exception this rary and unknowed work of Franklin because it contains a large number of articles and memorials in phisical and mathematical materials. The boock is one of the highest rarities. Under the various titles are mentioned only the articles of Benjamin Franklin relating to his famous invention of Strokers of lightning to which are joined the resp. descriptives figures. The collection wins by interest as having numerous private letters and the Authors "Epitaph on Himself." Franklin's "famous invention of Strokers of lightning" is likely to be the "record" in this style of composition for some time.

The first number of an important new musical journal, the 'New Quarterly Musical Review' was to be published on May 1. Dr. A. C. Mackenzie will contribute an article on "Modern Orchestration," Mr. R. A. Streatfield will dilate on "The First Performance of 'Carmen,'" and Mr. F. Corder will probably write on "The Elements of Drama in Music." Mr. J. S. Fuller-Maitland, Mr. J. D. Rogers, and the editor (Mr. Granville R. Bantock) will also write for this number. Some volumes of the first predecessor of the new-comer, the 'Quarterly Musical Magazine and Review,' which was projected by Mr. R. Mackenzie Bacon (the originator of the Norwich Triennial Festival) in 1818, were recently bought at a bookstall for nine pence each. This paper had but a short life the publication ceasing in 1826; but in 1884 Dr. H. Hiles started the 'Quarterly Musical Review,' which ran for a few years. Sir George Grove, Professor C. V. Stanford, Dr. C. Hubert Parry, Dr. C. Steggall, Mr. E. Prout, and Mr. C. A. Barry have promised articles to the new magazine, which will be about the size of the 'Fortnightly.'

Mr. Frederick Wedmore's "Renunciations" has been so successful that a reprint will be issued very shortly by Messrs. Mathews and Lane. The volume will also contain the series of stories entitled "Pastorals of France," which appeared originally in 1877. The titles of these are "A Last Love at Pornic," "Yvonne of Croisic," and "The Four Bells of Chartres." Mr. Wedmore has published other volumes of fiction, one as far back as 1868. The new edition will have a specially-designed title-page by J. Fullylove, R.I., and will be limited to 600 copies.

The famous Shandon bells, whose melodious chimes inspired Father Prout's most musical lyric, and gave to Mr. William Black an attractive title and location for a novel, are the subject of not a little contention in Frank Mahony's native city. Age having robbed them of their sweet cadence, they have been denounced as a nuisance, many of the citizens of Cork, in the spirit of Othello, crying out, "Silence those dreadful bells, which fright the town from her propriety." But to silence the bells of Shandon would be to deprive the city by the Lee of one of its most pleasant and poetic associations. The late Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., whom Mr. Gladstone called "the eloquent Member for Louth," while lying ill at Cork, heard the bells ring out in the calm of a summer's evening in a style that was anything but soothing. On being told in response to an inquiry that the discordant chimes came from Shandon steeple, he scribbled the following parody of Prout's lyric:—

I've heard bells rattle
Round the necks of cattle.
The Chinese in battle
Use hideous gongs;
And down in Galway
The natives alway
Enswarm their bees
To the beat of tongs.
But there's something sadder
To drive one madder
Than gongs or tongs
Struck discordantly,
'Tis the bells of Shandon,
With discord dinned on—
The roaring waters
Of the River Lee!

Messrs. Griffith and Farran are bringing out 'The Girls Library of Fiction,' the earlier volumes of which will be written by Miss Annie Beale, Mrs. Walford, and Sarah Doudney. 'White lace stamped on dark cloth' will be the distinctive binding of this series.—The first volume of the 'Nineteenth Century Classics' is Owen Meredith's 'Lucile,' to be followed by 'The Lady of the Lake,' 'Lalla Rookh, 'Faust,' and 'The Last Days of Pompeii.' Each book will have specially drawn illustrations.—Dr. George MacDonald's "Heather and Snow" is to be published in two volumes on the 1st prox. by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.—Mr. George Manville Fenn's 'Witness to the Deed' will be ready, in three volumes, on the 20th inst. Messrs. Methuen publish very shortly 'Mrs. Curgeuven of Curgeuven' by Mr. Baring-Gould.

Mr. Henry Blackburn's 'Academy Notes' will be ready, as usual, on the opening day of the Burlington House Show.—Rev. W. Lock's "Life of Keble" goes into a third edition on Wednesday.—Th next and last volume of Messrs. Kegan Paul and Trench's Modern Science Series will be "Deep Sea Fauna," by Sydney J. Hickson. The same firm are about to issue in their 'Parchment Library' a selection from the works of William Blake, by Mr. Lawrence Housman, the illustrator of George Meridiths 'Jump to glory Jane'; also two volumes of sermons, by Russell Lant Carpenter and Prebendary Eyton (of Trinity Church, Sloane-street) respectively.

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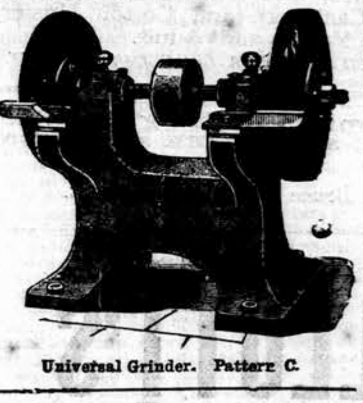

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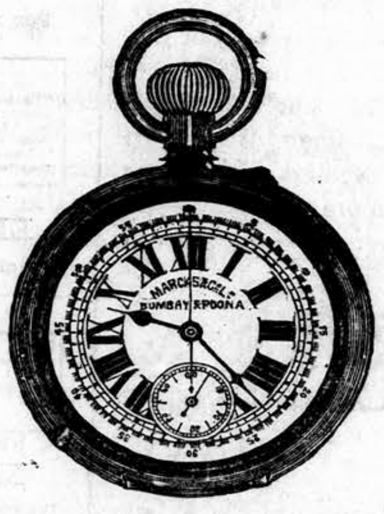
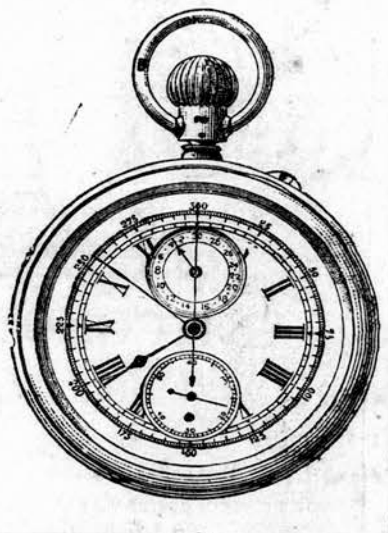


No. I.



No. II.

These Illustrations are but poor representations of our Crystal Front Chronograph Watches, in Gold, Silver, or Nickel-silver cases, the movements of which are of a first rate—and of the following description : Keyless, lever escapement, compensated balances wheel, Palladium Brequet hair spring (which *never* rusts,) five pairs of Jewel holes, bold figures and hands, medium size, dome of same metal as case, a very strong and accurate watch of our own make, bearing our name on dial and works, air-tight case, warranted to go for five years *without cleaning.*

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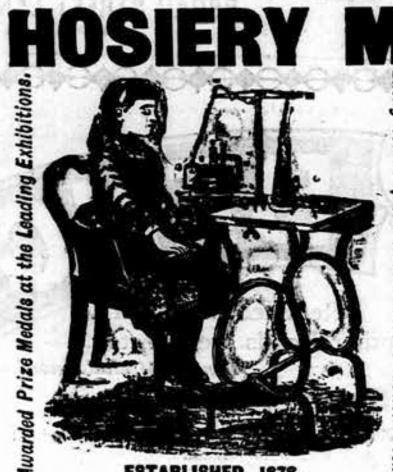

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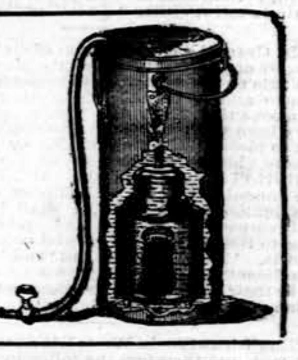

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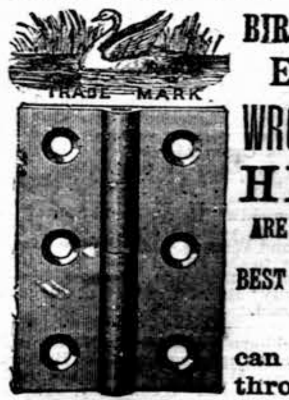

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